INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I Z

REGD. NO.

The Bombay Chronicle

FUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIX NO. 30- BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931. P

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BORSAD EXCESSES.

—:o:—

Mammoth Meeting Condemns Police Behaviour.

KASTURBA LEADS THE PROCESSION.

Thousands of women of Bombay gathered in the compound of the China Baugh on Wednesday afternoon to give expression to their feelings of disgust and condemnation of the atrocities perpetrated by the Police on women processionists at Borsad on the January 21.

It was a representative gathering of Bombay women, those present including women of all classes and communities.

Srimati Kesturba Gandhi, Lady Luxmibai Jagmohandas, Lady Abbas Ali Beg, Lady Taraben Chunilal Mehta, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Mrs. Kasamali Jeraj Bhai, Mrs. De'Souza, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, Mrs. Kshama Rao Mrs. Rege, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi. Mrs. Lilavati Banker, Mrs. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji were among those present.

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi presided but owing to some trouble in the throat she could not speak.

UNDETERRED.

Srimati Kusumben Desai read out Srimati Kasturba Gandhi's speech. She said the women whom they had met to honour were not eloquent speakers but they had the indomitable courage by which they had saved the honour of India's womanhood. In the present circumstances such incidents were not uncommon and they might happen again. But India's misfortune would be over only when all her women cultivated the same courage and spirit of nonviolence as was shown by the women of Borsad.

Narrating what she saw when she visited Borsad Mrs. Gandhi said that, when she inquired of the injured women they smilingly replied that they were undeterred by the lathi blows and they would take out a procession no matter what the consequences were. When women in every part of the country developed the same spirit then only India would prosper

UNITED CONDEMNATION.

Continuing Mrs. Gandhi said that the present struggle was based on truth and non-violence and it would ultimately result in establishing Ram Raj in India. She felt glad to see that in a rich city like Bombay women of rich families and all classes and communities had joined in raising united protest against the atrocities of the police in a distant place like Borsad and to sympathise with their village sisters. She appealed to all the women of India to unite to condemn the atrocities of the Police and she felt confident that their united condemnation would ultimately result in putting a stop to such incidents.

"THIS DEGREDATION AND INHUMANITY".

Mrs. Rege then proposed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of women of Bombay views with feelings of condemnation and disgust the atrocities perpetrated by the Police on women processionists at Borsad, atrocities marked by indecent and brutal attacks on women despite the fact that the procession was neither banned nor illegal and expresses its profound sorrow that the executive responsible for Law and Order should have descended to this level of degradation and inhumanity."

"PUT US TO SHAME".

Mrs. Kshama Rao seconded the resolution in a vigorous Marathi speech. She narrated the experience of her recent visit to Borsad and other villages in Gujrat and said that by their indomitable courage, readiness to suffer and sacrifice and their marvellous spirit of nonviolence the peasant women of Gujrat had put the women of cities like Bombay to shame.

Mrs Lilavati Munshi read out a letter at the request of Kasturba. The letter was received from Borsad and gave pathetic details of how women were assaulted and beaten mercilessly.

MR. PATEL CHALLENGES D. of I.

Dr. Bhaikar Patel narrated what he saw at Borsad and challenged the Director of Information's statement. He declared that he was prepared to prove that the story related by the Satyagrahis was not in the least exaggerated and what the D. O. I. had stated in his communique was far from truth.

Mrs. Vijayaben Parekh and several other women also addressed the meeting.

BESEIGED BY POLICE.

Miss Laxmi Jerajani who was one of those who participated in the procession at Borsad on January 21. and was herself recipient of lathi blows narrating the incidents said that women from different villages in the vicinity of Borsad had come to participate in the programme of the "Stri Sitam day". She herself went with her other friends from the Bochasan Subdivision. They all camped in a Dharamsala. Women coming from other villages had camped in other Dharamsalas. The plan was to start several processions simultaneously so that the authorities might realise the intensity of feeling among the women.

Continuing her narrative Miss Laxmi said that the Dharamsala where she and others from Bochasan had camped was surrounded by the Police before the procession could start. It was a regular seige. No one from outside was allowed to enter in. Nor were those who were inside allowed to go out.

BEAT THEM MERCILESSLY.

Finding that it was impossible to get any news regarding other processions that were to start, they decided to start in a procession but as soon as the procession started they were asked by the Police to stop which they refused to do. All of a sudden a large party of policemen pounced upon them and began to beat them mercilessly. They were given lathi blows, abused and assaulted and as if all that was not enough they were pulled by their hair and dragged. When that was over they were removed by some people to the houses nearby and from there to hospital.

LET D. OF I. SEE FOR HIMSELF.

She strongly refuted the allegations in the Government communique that women had exaggerated the incidents and added that of all the blows that she personally received from that fell on her legs were more severe and her leg was still bandaged and if the Director of Information had any doubts as to the force used on women she challenged him to go to Borsad and investigate and find out what was the truth.

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh observed that the incidents as described by the speakers who had visited Borsad and investigated the matter would put to shame any Government that called itself "civilized".

After the meeting a procession headed by Mrs. Kshama Rao, Mrs. Rege, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi and others started from China Baug. The fair processionists all dressed in khaddar and saffron coloured saris marched in files of four. Even at the start the procession was nearly half a mile long and as it proceeded it gradually grew even longer.

SOME SLOGANS.

The processionists carried with them huge national flags and a number of placards with different inscriptions. Some of the inscriptions were "A Government that does not honour womanhood cannot live long" "If you have a sister and mother whom you honour then go to the help of Borsad women".

(Continued on page 7.)

"WHENSWARAJ IS ATAINED"!

—:o:—

Mahatmaji To To Ahmedabad

A messagdrom Ahmedabad states that inply to a telegram by Seth Ramodlal Amritlal a local mill-owi who was convicted for leag a batch to Dharasana, a who was recently released, sent Mahatma Gandhi on Febru 3, at Allahabad, asking him tire the date of his arrival atmedabad, he had sent the follog words:—

"Date of cog—when Swaraj is attained.

EARTHQUAKE DISASER IN NEW ZEALAND.

Citizens of Napier Ordered Tevacuate.

LONDOFebruary 4.

Wellington.—A neral order has been issued tght ordering the evacuation o apier within two days. The erage system has failed and t authorities fear serious outbi of disease if the inhabitantsmain. Tremors are still bei experienced and whole familiere camping in the gardens or the wayside throughout the ated area.—Reuter.

"HARDLY AHMNEY STAND."

New Zealand thquake.

LON, Feb. 4.

Wellington.—It apidly becoming apparent tthe death-roll in the recent iquake is much heavier thanfirst believed. It is authoively estimated that in Has alone between 80 and 100 ns have been killed and r are still buried in the ruins is reported that over 30 are dn the town of Taradale. There grave fears of a big ingre on the first estimates of ties in Napier.

Along the sea in front of the Marine Pa at Napier which is now st with wreckage from a line ged ruins in the backgroun stricken families wrapped in rugs and fearful of to-night may bring. ir homes are smashed their town is a mass smouldering debris amongch are the new municipal th, one of the finest in the co the great Masonic Hotel, tg newspaper offices fitted with latest equipment, and the Prerian Church and a cathedral h have been damaged beyond ir. There is "hardly a chimnanding between Napier andpukurau", a distance of over miles. This indicates the extof the havoc the repair of whvill be a mommoth undert.

Owing to chaovailing at Napier people arriving here from the strickeport. They say that it is inble to estimate the numberhe dead but all agree "hundreds have been killed."he fear that the total will rdour figures. —Reuter.

D. O-X Returnito Puerto Luz

—:o:

LOI, Feb. 3.

Puerto Luze.—(Palmas). DO-X failing to t off from the harbour, taxico Cando Bay, 14 miles awaut again failed to take off, reported that she had straine internal structure. So sheturning to Puerto Luze for ov.—Reuter.

R. A. F. FLYING BOAT TRAGEDY

—:o:—

9 Persons Injured.

INCIDENT IN PLYMOUTH SOUND

LONDON, February 4

The Air Force flying boat o the "Blackburn Iris" type propelled by 3675 horse-power engines, while exercising in Plymouth Sound, crasned into sea. There was a shattering explosion and the flying boat sank. Two officers and one airman were rescued injured. Wing Command er C. G. Tucker, Flying Officer F K. Wood and seven airmen are missing.—Reuter.

TO VISIT INDIA IN AN AEROPLANE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SON'S VENTURE.

LONDON, February 4.

Lord and Lady Willingdon's son, Captain Freeman Thomas, told Reuter to-day that "unusually interesting type" of aeroplane is at present under construction at Shoreham, in which he and his wife intended to fly to India in October to visit the Vicercy.

Mrs. Freeman Thomas (who is the daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson) gained pilot's certificate in June. They plan to take turns at controls in forthcoming flight.—Reuter.

Havoc Of Earthquake In New Zealand

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Wellington.—Large crowds are anxiously waiting outside newspaper offices for news, which is still very scanty owing to the dislocation of telephone and telegraph services. According to the latest reports the Roman Catholic seminary at Green Meadows collapsed and two priests and eight students have been killed. The railway tunnel at Wairoa collapsed, and workmen in the tunnel had a marvellous escape. Sea-bed in Napier harbour has risen eighteen inches and even small launches are unable to enter the inner harbour. —Reuter.

A Plea For Withdrawal Of License

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Geneva.—The League Opium Committee has passed a resolution urging withdrawal of license of any firm manufacturing drugs for illicit traffic. The resolution will be forwarded to the Governments concerned with a request for decision, before the Assembly in May, of the Conference for limitation of manufacture.—Reuter.

SUBHASH BOSE REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Application Of Roy Adjourned

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, February 4.

Application of Sjt. Ramendrachandra Roy for quashing the conviction of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose in connection with "Independence Day" celebrations was adjourned by Justices Lortwilliams and S. K. Ghose till to-morrow on application of the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who wanted time on behalf of the Crown to get ready. Justice Lortwilliams informed Sjt. Roys lawyer that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose had addressed a letter to the judges stating that action taken in his behalf had been taken without his knowledge and consent and that he would take no part in the proceedings He had further said that the Advocate who had moved in his behalf was not his friend and it was likely to do more harm to him and his cause. That being the view of the individual concerned His Lordship enquired whether the petitioner still desired to proceed with the matter. Sjt. N. K. Basu on behalf of the petitioner replied that application had not been moved on behalf of Sjt. Subhas Bose but on behalf of Sjt. Roy who was an Advocate of this Court and who thought it his duty to bring such a serious breach of law to the notice of the High Court.

"I quite appreciate that but if the individual concerned is so strongly against any effort being made to set aside his conviction would it be expedient to proceed further?"

Sjt. Basu stated that he desired to proceed adding that if the individual concerned was bent upon committing suicide. His Lordships would not allow that to be done. It was not in the interest of the individual alone but of the public that was involved in this case and justice demanded that a person illegally detained should be set at liberty. Amidst laughter justice Lortwilliams remarked that it might be that Subhas Bose liked to stay where he was and His Lordship saw no reason to interfere unduly when anybody was so enamoured of jail.

ZUTSHI SISTERS JAILED AGAIN

Refuse To Pay Fine For "Keeping Peace."

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

The Zutshi sisters and two other lady workers were ordered by Mr. Mahmud, the Magistrate, to-day to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code to keep the peace for one year. The accused refused to pay the security and preferred to go to jail. It will be recalled that these ladies were arrested on the 17th January for leading a procession on "Independence Day."—A. P.

Bacha Saqao's Agent In Peshawar.

—:o:—

GIVEN PARDON BY NADIR SHAH.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 4.

Haji Imamdin, Bacha Saqao's Trade Agent at Peshawar, who on the capture of Kabul by Nadir Shah, fled from Peshawar, has been granted a pardon by Nadir Shah on his agreeing to pay in easy instalments, spread over 24 years, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 owed by him to Amanullah's Government.

For the development of Afghan handicrafts and industries, the Ministry of Trade has formally opened at Kabul a Department of Industries and Trade.—A. P.

Mr. Jinnah To Stay In England

—:o:—

AND HOPES TO ENTER PARLIAMENT

DECIDES TO PRACTISE BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Jinnah, interviewed by Reuter, said that he had decided to remain in England indefinitely. He will take up practise before the Privy Council, but the main reason for his remaining here is "to fight India's battle in England". Mr. Jinnah considers that he can be of more use to India in England than in India, for which reason he hoped to enter Parliament.—Reuter.

—:o:—

London—F. Tymms, Chief Technical Assistant to the Department of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry, will succeed Shelmerdine as Director of Civil Aviation with the Government of India, says the "Daily Telegraph".—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

Lord Irwin Urged To Inquire Into Cases Of Police Excesses.

ONLY SIGN OF PEACE GESTURE.

ALLAHABAD, February 4.

Mahatma Gandhi has decided to continue his stay in Allahabad till the return of Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Sapru who have requested come on straight to Allahabad for the proposed conference.

The "Leader" understands that Mahatma Gandhi has written a letter to Lord Irwin, urging institution of an official enquiry into only about half a dozen instances of police excesses which he mentioned in particular as test cases.

If the Viceroy agrees to hold such an enquiry, it is understood Gandhiji will interpret the Viceregal move as a genuine instance of peace gesture and take steps to persuade the Congress to take advantage of the Premier's offer.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is still in Allahabad, and will stay here till the arrival of the trio mentioned above.—A. P.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

To-day's Debate In The Assembly.

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON'S AMENDMENT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Interest in the Assembly lobbies to-day centres round to-morrow's debate on the release of political prisoners. A new turn has been given to, it by Haji Abdullah Haroon giving notice of an amendment proposing that "when the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied regarding the discontinuance of the activities of the Civil Disobedience movement, he should forthwith take action and release persons convicted or on trial for offences not involving violence in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement and withdraw all notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and all Ordinances directed against the movement".—A. P.

CONCIALIATION DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

There is no meeting of the Legislative Assembly to-day as the official bills set down for consideration on Monday and to-day were all passed on Monday. The Assembly meets to-morrow to continue the debate on Mr. Sadiq Hasan's resolution uruging a policy of conciliation.—A. P.

"Young India" Office Raided.

FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

The local police raided this evening the premises where the cyclostyled "Young India' is being prepared. The police seized the cyclostyle machine and copies of "Young India" which contained a message from Mahatma Gandhi regarding the continuation of the journal after the confiscation of the press under Press Ordinance. Five persons were arrested and taken to the city lines.—A. P.

Rugby—Owing to poor visibility and a strong northeast wind Capt. Malcolm Campbell did not make his official attempt on the world's speed record at Daytona Beach on Tuesday—B. O. W.

Kingston—The Prince of Wales and Prince George have arrived.

Pretoria—Two of the three Vickers Victoria troop carrying aroplanes have arrived a storm forced all of them to descend at Boshoek on Monday. The third temporarily remains in Boshoek owing to shortage of petrol.—Reuter.

MOTILAL'S HEALTH

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

Dr. R. N. Banerji of Allahabad who was attending Pandit Motilal Nehru informs me Pandit had good night and his condition was much better which enabled him to be removed by car to Lucknow at 3-30 p.m. this afternoon for deep X-ray treatment. Pandit Motilal was accompanied by his doctors, Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the family. —A. P. Special.

—:o:—

The following bulletin was issued this morning:

"Pandit Motilal Nehru passed a better night. His strength is maintained. The difficulty in breathing and oedema of upper limbs are still causing trouble."

(LATER).

Crown Lands In Mombasa

—:o:—

CANNOT INDIANS BID AT AUCTION ?

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Febry. 3.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (consisting of Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Atkin and Sir Lancelot Sanderson) heard an appeal raising the question whether Indians could be prohibited from bidding at the auction of certain Crown lands in Mombasa Island. The Solicitor-General said that there had been litigation running over two years in Kenya on this. An Indian named Abdul Husein Kaderbhai, in August, 1928 applied to the Supreme Court of Kenya for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Lands to let him bit at the auction of the residential plots. The application was dismissed. The Appeal Court of East Africa later decided that the appeliant might bid and purchase, but upheld the rest of the order prohibiting the use of the dwelling houses and outbuildings as residences of Asiatics and Africans who were not domestic or employed by the grantee. Both the sides have now appealed to the Privy Council.

Lord Blanesburgh said that the Privy Council had to consider the power of Commissioner as distinct from the Governor's powers under the Ordinance.

Sir Thomas Inskip, for Abdul Husein, said that the Commissioner had no more right to prevent Indians from bidding at an auction than he had the right to prevent Irishmen. The adoption of conditions of sale, based on racial discrimination, was outside the Commissioner's powers.

Judgment was reserved.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Accessories

...NT, FIT FOR PRINCES ...dies FOR IMMEDIATE ...itable to the Chassis of ...-12 by 6 by 5 feet.—(1) ...uxurious all steel 6 seater ...by Brunn of America Extra ... revolving. Front seats tip ... Rear and Front position of ...of to open and close instanta...eously. Double windscreens. Fine...y painted upholstered. (2) ... seater Saloon body by H. J. Mul...liner Co., London. Front seats tip Double Windscreen. Finely paint...ed and upholstered. (3) Special Sports open 4 seater touring body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London Paint and upholstery good. (4) Special drop head Coupe' body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., London Spacious and most comfortable dickey at rear Seats are chair type and adjustable to any position. Finely painted and upholstered. (5) Special 7 passenger touring body by famous Coach Builders, Van-den-Plas of Paris Hood of special construction carried in concealed container. Painted and upholstered well. References may be made to the HAKIM STATE GARAGE, Alwar, in this connection.

JA 2464

Educational

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO.'S SCHOOL OF MOTORING offers unique facilities for young men who desire to enter the Automobile Industry. Our Schools at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Lucknow are under the capable direction of Mr. N. N. ROY, M.A., B.Sc., London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E., and supervised by the Branch Managers. Parents and Guardians are cordially invited to inspect our Bombay School and write us for a prospectus.

E 2466.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

(IN THE MATTER OF COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1923.)

SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the GENERAL MEETING of the contributories of the Shri Bhuleshwar Cloth Market Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th February, 1931, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), in the Office of the Liquidator at Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, when the statements of account of Liquidator from November, 1929, to 31st October 1930, will be placed before the meeting for being passed.

And such other business as the Liquidator may bring before the meeting in the interest of the Company.

K. N. DALVI, Liquidator.

Asian Building,
1st Floor, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.
SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET COMPANY, LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation)

N.B.—If there is no quorum this meeting will take place at the same place and at the same time on Monday, the 21st February, 1931.

R 4279

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Thursday morning the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's office,
High Court,
Bombay, 5th February, 1931.

2468

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Limited number of AGENTS for our Teas on large commission and remuneration. Deposit required. Apply to: The ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris).

A R4284

AGENTS WANTED for ... of excellent Swadeshi handloom cloths. For liberal terms, apply to WEST COAST WEAVING, CHOWA, N. Malabar.

A 4278

WANTED—CANVASSERS to secure consignments for Wool, hides and skins. Apply to Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 4261

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.

A R4168

WANTED—for the Board' Office from March 1, 1931, two CLERKS in the grade of Rs. 60—5—100 plus benefits of Board's Provident Fund. Preference will be given to graduates and persons who had experience of examination and correspondence work. A knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting is desirable. Applications with attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) giving details of qualifications, including subjects and divisions in examinations passed; age; nationality; caste, residence; previous experience, if any, should be sent by February 15, 1931 to the Secretary Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior, Ajmer. Candidates already employed must apply through their present employers.

A 2446

Situations Wanted

A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS' Business Experience in Iron, Metal Hardware, Railway and Engineering Stores wants to join any respectable firm in partnership, service or representation. Write to Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B R4283

Wanted

WANTED—Two Cloth Opening SCUTCHERS of 60 inches' Width with Plaiting down motions. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

2460.

WANTED—DYEING JIGGERS, New or Second-hand, in working order, batch rollers of rubber or Porcelain preferred. Apply or see personally: The MANAGER, THE RUBY MILLS, LTD., Dadar, Bombay.

N 2465

Profession.

MAN OF WONDERS—Consult through the medium of MAHMOUD BEG, Spiritualist for Cotton Forecast, Race Tips, with any other questions in any matters, regarding your life. Very accurate. Call at MAJESTIC HOTEL, Apollo Bunder Room No. 5.

P 4278

AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST—Out of six days four correct. Weekly fee Rs. 10 and 5. Rs. 6 per day for Mofussil Customers by wire: MALADKAR, ASTROLOGER, Kandewadi Naka, Bombay 4.

P R-4280.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID

Three share certificates 2241 2242 and 2243 of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., (formerly "The Swedeshi Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,) in the name of Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Ganu have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month of this publication to the Registered Offices, 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise Fresh shares certificates will be issued to the above named owner.

J. L. MEHTA, Manager.

The Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Date 5-2-1931.

R4285

Tender.

MADURA MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of coal for use in this Municipality during the year 1931-32. The coal should be of the best quality and tenders should be accompanied by the latest analytical test certificate of the Government Test House, Alipore. Supplies must be free from dust, well screened and delivered at the Drainage Main Pumping Station at Sandaipet and the two water works Pumping Stations at Kochadai and Arapalayam about 2-1/2 miles, 3 miles and 1 mile off, respectively, from the Railway Weigh Bridge.

2. The approximate quantity of coal required for the whole year will be about 900 tons for the Sandaipet Station, 700 tons for Kochadai and 400 tons for Arapalayam.

3. Tenders superscribed "Tender for the supply of coal for the year 1931-32" should reach this office at or before 5 P. M. on the 23rd February, 1931 and must be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 200. The tenderer will not be allowed to show as earnest money any amount that may be due to him from this Municipality. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further deposit of Rs. 300 within a fortnight from the date of disposal of tenders and execute at his cost, a contract agreement a draft of which shall be furnished by this office, and in case of default the earnest money will be forfeited and contract cancelled.

4. The Council reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons therefor. The deposit amount of the successful tenderer will be returned only after all the vouchers in respect of payment for the supply are audited.

(Sd.) L. K. TULASIRAM, Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Madura, 30-1-31.

2462.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOVINDJI JIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant .... Deceased.

(1) Bai JHAVERBAI, widow of Govindji Jiwandas, and (2) GORDHANDAS GOVINDJI, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Cavell Street, Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased .. Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty first and in the twenty first year of our Reign,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 30th day of January, 1931.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

2459

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NOS. 330 AND 399 OF 1930.

Re: RATILAL MAGONLAL TRIVEDI and MANEKLAL MAGONLAL TRIVEDI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Ghogaum Back Road, lately doing Import business in Iron in partnership in the name of M. Kantilal and Co., at Carnac Bunder, Iron Jutha, and now Unemployed ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th April, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.

2467

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMOND, RUBIES, PEARLS AND EMERALDS.

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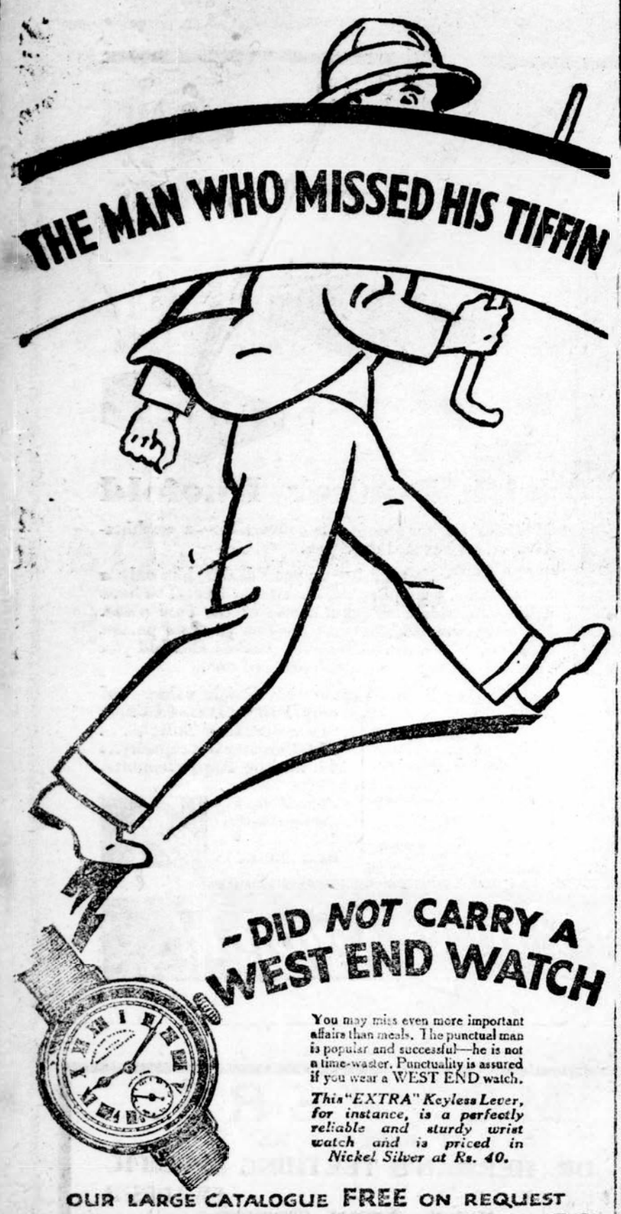

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"WE SHALL HAVE TO TRY HOPING FOR THE BEST."

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"M. GUARDIAN'S" MISGIVINGS AND—THE ALTERNATIVE

The Manchester Guardian writes:—

It is of the nature of conferences to evolve a slogan around which the forces of the conference play. A Naval Conference evolves "yard-stick"; the Indian Conference has evolved "responsibility at the centre." One may dislike such slogans; feel them to be false simplifications. But there they are—all-powerful and not to be avoided. Nor is it difficult to understand why the British Indian delegates at the Round Table Conference are so set upon responsibility at the centre. They want, above all, that India should feel free and be regarded as free by the world in general. This cannot happen so long as the Central Executive in India is controlled from Westminister. Moreover, a Legislature that has no real powers always mkes itself rather ridiculous, and, incidentally, can sometimes be a good deal more annoying to an Executive than a responsible Legislature. Its criticism is entirely reckless; never having to make good its words, it can say what it will. The Executive, unwary because of its powers, is made to smart; and if, in a Parliamentary sense, the Legislature behaves absurdly, such absurdity, not too scrupulously retailed in the press, is most effective nationalist propaganda.

"BEGINNING TO BE REALISED IN ENGLAND".

It was because the Simon Report did not recommend responsibility at the centre that it was universally condemned in India. Provincial autonomy, so temptingly set forth, did nothing to soften the harshness of the criticism the report received. The British Indian delegates have made it perfectly clear from the beginning that they regard responsibility at the centre as the essential element in self-government. Neither the substitution of responsiveness for responsibility nor the mild dualism advocated in the Government of India Dispatch has at all satisfied them. We may take it for granted that politically conscious India is unanimously in favour of a Central Executive responsible to an elected Legislature. This is beginning to be realised in England. Voices asserting emphatically when the Simon Report was published that, come what come may, an independent Executive was essential in India have slowly altered their tone until now, except for the fundamentalists, whose leadership Mr. Churchill has so surprisingly undertaken, there is a fairly general feeling everywhere that the new India Act will have to include responsibility at the centre.

WHAT SIR TEJ WANTS.

Last Friday the question of responsibility at the centre came up for discussion at the Federal Structure Sub-committee of the Round-table Conference. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made a long speech putting forward his ideas on the subject. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's ideas are of considerable importance. He was for five years Home Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and so knows intimately the working of the present system of government in India, its strengths and weaknesses; he, if anyone at the Conference, can estimate the reaction of Congress to this or that proposal. And we may be sure that so shrewd a politician, who has but lately been engaged in peace conversations with Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues, will not give approval to an Indian Constitution unless he is confident that it will detach a sufficient number of Congress supporters from their present policy of intransigence to make it workable. What Sir Tej wants is a Central Executive in India which will virtually be in the position of a Cabinet in this country—"chosen from among the member of "the Legislature representting the "majority in the House or the majority "of the groups in the House, working as a joint Ministry on the principle of collective responsibility under the leadership of the Prime Minister." He wants the Viceroy to have extraordinary powers for dealing with serious disorders, religious or political, and to be in charge of Crown subjects, notably foreign affairs and defence, and to appoint Ministers for these departments, to be responsible to him and not to the Cabinet, but working with the Cabinet. In regard to finance, Sir Tej suggests a reserve bank for the management of credit and currency, and a clause acknowledging India's liability for public debts and service pensions.

MISGIVING AND ALTERNATIVE.

It is impossible not to feel grave doubts as to the practicability of such a Government as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru envisages. Supposing here is still, after its formation, a large party in India which advocates non-co-operation—and non-co-operation is a habit that, once acquired, is not easy to shake off,—how will the Government deal with the situation? Supposing that religious rivalry becomes more acute instead of less acute—and it well may, despite a much more hopeful atmosphere at the Round Table following Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's conciliatory speech on Thursday,—will the Government be able to keep the peace between Hindus and Mohammedans? Will the Indian States be prepared to delegate the administration of federal subjects to a Cabinet and to send representatives to the Legislature on which it depends? Such questions, and many more, at once suggest themselves. Yet if, as seems certain, Sir Tej is speaking for the moderates and for the responsible element in Congress when he makes these proposals, they may be taken in essentials as minimum proposals. That is to say, the alternative to accepting them is either anarchy or military government by ordinance in India—probably also anarchy—and the abandonment of our whole policy there.

"INDIA OBSTINATE: BUT OUR OWN FAULT."

The truth is that India is obsessed with the idea of Cabinet Government. Nothing but that means freedom to her; every other suggestion is a trick to keep her longer in bondage. In objecting to such obstinacy we should recollect that a respect for our own system of government first implanted the obsession; that our own continual assumption of innate superiority fortified it. Indeed, from one point of view, the obsession is an ironical consequence of that doctrine of prestige so assiduously preached by the Kipling school. For many years we behaved in India on the theory that we were superior beings, and now India, to our great embarrassment and perhaps subsequently to her own, will look at no system of government but ours. She will break away from the Parliament at Westminster while still keeping enough respect for it to set up another in Delhi on precisely the same pattern. It does not seem likely, on the face of it, that a sub-continent, thickly populated, can be governed successfully by a system that is not functioning too well just now in our own small country. But India is determined to try the experiment. And we shall have to help, hoping for the best.

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EINSTEIN REFUSES DOLLARS 200,000 CONTRACT.

Hollywood, January 11.

Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, is not interested in making movies. He has just shocked Hollywood by refusing an offer of dollars 200,000 for a five week's film contract.

The film companies, it is said, were willing to make all kinds of concessions to have Einstein appear on the screen. Not only did they suggest that he make silent films but they offered to provide special facilities for him so that he could work easily.

However, Einstein promptly told them that he would not exchange one hour of study for all the glories of the movie-kingdom.—"Chicago Tribune."

TALKIES AND A COMMON LANGUAGE

—:o:—

A Problem For India

(By P. M. GOVINDAN).

If India is ever to be called a nation, she must have a 'lingua franca.' On the basis of a common language the different peoples of this land can be bound together. English is not likely to become the language of the masses as only years of effort enables an Indian to speak and write English correctly. It is advisable, therefore, to make one of our vernaculars, which is spoken by a greater majority, our common language. Considering these points, the Nehru Report Commitee recommended the adoption of Hindustani as our 'lingua franca', and no school of political thought is ever likely to be antagonistic to this suggestion. For political reasons much propaganda work is being done in this direction.

Now the time has come when one more reason can be advanced on this account, and that is the necessity for a common language if Talkies are to stay and progress here.

Arrangements are being made in Bombay and Calcutta for the production of Talkies, and we understand that in Calcutta preparations are being made for taking one in Bengali.

If English is used as the medium of expression for our Talkies, although educated men all over India will be able to enjoy such films, it will have very little appeal to the masses and consequently these will have very little educative value on the country as a whole, and also our Talkies will lose much of their Oriental colour. It does not, therefore, follow that English should not at all be used for our Talkies. It will be interesting to have a few taken in English, also for the sake of variety and special reasons.

Although it is really good to have a few taken in our various vernaculars for special reasons, it is not, I think, advisable from a business point of view, to have such on a wholesale scale, as the circulation of these talking pictures will be restricted to a very great extent by linguistic walls, and if they are screened outside the area of their linguistic scope, the advantages derived by the public will be less.

The way out of these difficulties is the adoption of Hindustani as our common language, and as the construction of sentences, etc., are more or less similar to those of other Indian languages, it is possible for any Indian to acquire a fair knowledge of this language within a period of a year or two. If Hindustani can be made compulsory in all schools and colleges throughout India—not merely for the sake of Talkies but for other reasons as well—the number of Hindustani speaking men and women will increase to a very great extent within the course of a few years. I hope all those who are interested in Talkies and especially those who can influence public opinion and bring about changes by legislation for the good of our country will make endeavours to solve this problem which will be a great help to this industry.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

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Calcutta Tramways Ord. £8-7-6.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-7-0.

De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £0-16-9.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-7-6.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. £111.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £0-16-6.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.

Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs. £83-10.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

SOME NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE UPHILL WAY: By Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose.
THE NEW YEAR: A Poem. By Dr. H. W. B. Moreno.
TAKING MEDICINE: By Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S. (Retd.).
THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT
A NEW YEAR MESSAGE: By the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M. P.
ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF INDIA & BRITAIN: By Mr. Herbert G. Williams.
KAUTILYA AND MACHIAVELLI: By Prof. Narendrakrishna Sinha, M. A.
QUO VADIS?—BOMBAY FINANCES: By Dr. P. Basu, M. A.
GENESIS OF JAZYA: ITS EARLY HISTORY: By Mr. A. Hameed Hasan, B. A.
THE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE: A Story: By Mr. Puran Singh.
FEDERAL INDIA: By Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E.
THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS: By A Special Correspondent.
THE LATE MR. MAHOMED ALI.
THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE: By Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, M. A. (Ozon.)
WORLD EVENTS: By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M. A., Ph. D.
INDIAN NATIONALISM: By Prof. S. Radhakrishnan, M. A.
TWO CEYLONESE LEADERS: By Mr. Orison De Zylva.
DEMOCRACY: By Mr. M. V. Subrahmaniam, M. A., L.T.
THE DECEMBER GATHERINGS: BRIEF ACCOUNTS.
All-Asia Educational Conference; Indian Philosophical Congress; All-India Muslim League; Muslim Educational Conference; Historical Records Commission; the Round Table Conference; South African Indian Congress; Ceylon National Congress; The Indian Economic Conference; The Veterinary Conference; The Ayurvedic Conference; Indian Science Congress; Music Conference; All-India Oriental Conference; Theosophical Convention; Postal and R. M. S. Conference.

Besides a number of original articles there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the various sections which are a special feature of the "INDIAN REVIEW". These include Current Poetry, Topics from Periodicals, Questions of Importance, Utterances of the Day, Indian States, Indians outside India, Agricultural, Industrial, Medical and Science sections, etc. The section "World of Books" contains notices of recent English, American and Indian publications.

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STATES UNDER FEDERATED INDIA.

—:o:—

Demand For Declaration Of Rights.

Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary, the Acting General Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference has issued the following statement:—

"Though feeling no enthusiasm at all over the statement made by the Prime Minister, as the immediate goal the Congress and the youth of India have set before themselves is the attainment of complete Independence, I feel, I must, in view of the fact that Mahatmaji and Congress leaders are released to consider the offer of the British Government, take this opportunity to express the minimum that the people of Indian States must have statuterily provided for in the All-India Federal Constitution.

STATES PEOPLE NOT BACKWARD.

First of all I must repudiate the statement made by one promient Indian Prince in London that the people of Indian States are far more backward than the people of British India in many respects. Nothing can be more untrue than this. India is one and indivisible. The marvellous mass-awakening and mass action which the British India has shown during this year of the national struggle, has in it, the proper and full contribution by the people of the States. To give only one illustration, Gujerat and Kathiawad abound in Indian States. Residents of these States have stood shoulder to shoulder with residents of neighbouring British India throughout the fight. The number of jail-courting satyagrahis from States people is certainly big. From the centre of Dholera alone, which was opened by Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth the Editor of the "Saurashtra," and worked and manned by the workers and volunteers of Kathiawad States, no less than 400 people have gone to jail and 200 more are still carrying on the picketing of foreign cloth in Kathiawad. I do not know if boycott of foreign cloth is carried on more vigorously in any other place than in Kathiawad. The people of the States are contributing so solidly in this struggle that is why the Government of the British India had to resort to the Foreigners' Act in numerous cases to drive the people of the States out of the British Indian territory.

MODERATES PLACATING PRINCES.

I would make bold to say that we have a long standing and just grievance against the leaders of British India as a class. The question of All-India Federal Constitution is before the country for a long time; and on every occasion when the question of the rights of the 70 millions of the States has come up, the latter have been verily condemned unheard by all alike. Specially the Moderate politicians are always, for obvious reasons, placating the Indian Princes and the Congress leaders as a policy keep mum, though all know full well about the lawless oppression indulged in by the despotic Princes. There is a general impression and not without ground among the people of the States that their interest is always to be sacrificed at the altar of British India. It is really a sad thing that not one from amongst the valiant Knight of the Round Table in London could even speak a word on behalf of the States' people except that veteran champion of the right of the oppressed, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao.

Whatever that may be, the people of the States are incorrigible optimists, as all the oppressed are; and they have full faith in Mahatmaji, Pundit Jawaharlal, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress leaders. Pundit Jawaharlal has as the President of the Lahore Congress, given us an assurance that the Congress is fighting for the independence of India as a whole and the rights of the people of the States shall be guaranteed to them along with British India. The Lahore Congress has also passed a resolution declaring that

the time has come when the representative institutions must be established in the States. Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel have too said that at the time of the final shaping of the destiny of India, the interests of the people of the States will not be allowed to suffer.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

In the light of all these things the people of the States demand that if the All India Federation is not meant for British India alone, if it is really meant to be democratic and for the whole Indian nation then:

(1) There must be an authoritative declaration of rights for the citizens of All-India Federation including the States. These fundamental rights of the Citizen of the Indian federation must be held above every thing and shall be inviolable as an integral part of the Constitution.

(2) The same principles of election and administration shall prevail in the States as in British India for the purposes of both central and provincial Legislatures under the federal Constitution.

(3) The so-called internal Sovereignty of States to be above interference, the Princes shall pledge that representative institutions and all the attributes of democratic form of Government would be the main features of their administrations.

The people of the States must have this minimum along with the full responsible Government for British India The Congress fight will in all fairness continue till the people of the States have got their minimum. I have no doubt that the people of the States who have wonderfully awakened to the consciousness of their rights will not be satisfied and will give no rest to themselves and others till this object is won. I hope that the Executive Committee of the Indian States Peoples Conference, a good number of whose members are now in Jail, will be able to issue a more authoritative announcement on this subject in a few days if the political atmosphere improves to that extent, as it shows every sign of it now.

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REWARDS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

For Assisting Authorities In Combating Satyagraha

INTERPELLATIONS IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

At question time in the Legislative Council, the award of rewards to police and certain Government servants in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement were the subject of a number of supplementary questions. Below are given some of the more important ones:

REWARDS TO GOVT. SERVANTS.

Q: Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar. Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state: (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the payment of extra emoluments or remuneration over and above their salaries to certain police officers, Magistrates and other Government servants for the discharge of their official duties in cases arising out of the Civil Disobedience, Non-Cooperation, Picketing, Boycott or Congress Movement; (b) what are the classes or categories of officers or public servants so rewarded; (c) what are the special services for which they have been so rewarded, and (d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the Magistrates and their special services thus rewarded and the amount or value and nature of the special emoluments or remuneration sanctioned to them, and also the total remuneration thus sanctioned for the various departtioned for the various departments?

A: (a) The Government have sanctioned the payment of honoraria to certain officials (and non-officials also) as a reward for specially meritorious services rendered in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. (b) Members of the subordinate and provincial services in the Revenue Police, Excise, Agriculture, Education, Medical and Jail Departments. (c) Specially meritorious services in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. (d) No rewards have been given to any Magistrates for their services as such.

Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar: May I know, in view of the fact that the action of the police in many cases is illegal and covered by the existing laws of the land, neither by the Ordinances nor the ordinary laws, — whether Government consider that the award of rewards to these people must be entirely demoralising?

The Hon. Sir Mahomed Usman: No, Sir.

Mr. Hamid Khan: In answer to (a) Government say that rewards are for special meritorious services rendered in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. May I know what the nature is of the services rendered by these officers which entitles them to the reward?

The answer was to the effect that they rendered some special services, which was not of the ordinary class. For the distinction they earned thereby they were given the awards.

Mr. Ratnasabapathy: Has Government fixed the maximum limit for the award of rewards to such services?

A: No Sir.

Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliar: Does not the award of titles or special rewards or other recognitions cause heart-burning among other members of the service because they might think they have been looked over?

A: In this matter Government are takings all things to the officers' credit into consideration. Further, I do not know if there is any heart-burning at all seeing that rewards are given to those who distinguished themselves by special services.

Mr. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar: I understand from (b) that members of the Revenue, Police and Excise and other departments have been given rewards. May I know whether such rewards have been given for information furnished through the heads of departments or directly to the police?

A: The rewards are given on the recommendations of the heads of departments.

Mr. Daniel Thomas: May I know the total amount spent over this?

A: Notice.

Mr. Hameed Khan: May I know if the rewards are only in the shape of money or by way of promotions or appointments to higher officers.

A: It is only in the shape of money.

Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar: May I know the nature of the meritorious services rendered by some of the non-officials referred to?

A: Assisting Government in combating the movement.

Q: May I know the nature of the assistance?

A: I have already answered it.

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti: Is this money given out of the police budget?

A: Not all of it.

Q: Are we to take it that in addition to the amounts provided in the Police Budget, for which sanction was taken the other day, some more money is also being spent?

A: I have no definite information, but if the Hon. Member wants it, I shall let him have it.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed: Has Mr. Raju Pillai been made permanent Deputy Superintendent of Police, and if so, is it in recognition of any meritorious services and what are the meritorious services?

There was no answer.

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti: Has compensation been given for any other services?

A: No, not that I know of.

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti: May I know from the Hon. Finance Member if he can say whether his financial ethics did not receive a rude shock when moneys are given for combating Civil Disobedienc Movement?

The Hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes (Finance Member) Notice, Sir. (Laughter).

TRADE WITH INDIA.

—:o:—

Plea For Preference Of British Goods.

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Attention is drawn by the executive committee of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the need for considering the future of British trade interests under any new form of constitution that may be granted to India consequent upon the Round Table Conference.

The committee has unanimously carried a resolution on the subject, the terms of which have been conveyed to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, the President of the Board of Trade, British representatives from India to the Conference, the principal delegates of the British political parties, and to Sir Athur Froom, chairman of the Home Committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon.

The resolution opens with an expression of opinion that "the immensity of the economic issues at stake is not sufficiently appreciated in all quarters," and continues as follows:—

"India, which is the biggest market for British goods, has been given fiscal autonomy under the existing Government of India Act, and the possible effect on the trade of Great Britain arising therefrom should not be overlooked by our legislators, if India is to retain that power in a new constitution under which the Government will be preeminently Indian, especially when it is remembered that India is still in a stage of development where economics are regarded as a political weapon.

"Taking into account the heavy responsibilities both for the internal and external defence of India imposed on Great Britain, it appears to this committee, as business men, fair and reasonable that, in return, the trade of Great Britain should not be made to suffer. In view of the protectionist policy which India wishes to pursue, the committee emphasizes the fact that the trade of Great Britain will suffer, unless India undertakes to give preferential Customs treatment to British goods as against foreign goods. This meeting accordingly urges the negotiation of such an agreement.

"It moreover considers that as a condition concurrent with further political advance, there should be, by means of an agreement or otherwise, a guarantee that there will be no discrimination against British commerce of industry established in India, whether financed by sterling or rupee capital, or against British goods exported to India."

"RISKS OF REFUSAL ARE GREATER"

—:o:—

Lord Reading Change Of Outlook

Commenting on R. T. C. "Sunday Times" writes:—

The Indian Round Table Conference has reached its climax. Beginning auspiciously with the Native States' offer of federation it then hung fire. There remained to be settled, in particular, the Hindu-Moslem differences—still unresolved—and the question of responsibility at the centre. It has become clear to most Englishmen who were following the course of events that since the issue of the Simon Report things had moved forward both here and in India. Something beyond federation and provincial autonomy would be required if the Indian delegates assembled at St. James's themselves Moderates, with a hostile Congress to reckon with on their return—were to be enabled to take back with them proposals which India would agree to consider, let alone accept. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's speech brought matters to a head. In a reasoned and reasonable utterance he asked for India an Indian central legislature with real responsibility, subject to certain safeguards.

In considering this vital matter it is, above all, essential to face realities. The first reality to be faced is that, rightly or wrongly, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's request represents probably the least that India will amicably accept. That is a fact to be borne in mind when weighing the consequences of agreement or refusal. The risks of granting the request are big and obvious: Lord Reading, an ex-Viceroy with personal knowledge of the situation, carefully weighing up the props and cons, has decided that, taking them all in all, the risks of refusal are greater than the risks of acceptance. His speech on Monday of last, announcing Liberal adherence, in principle, to the demand for Indian responsibility at the centre, marked what will probably prove to be the turning-point of the Conference. It signified a decisive advance. Lord Reading was cautious, he laid emphasis on the fundamental need of real and adequate safeguards, he demanded important reservations, But he agreed that, in principle, the request of the Indians for a responsible central legislature should be met.

In principle he is probably right, Great Britain can gain much at this juncture by a generous offer, by conceding with good will and graciousness now what might otherwise be grudgingly given later. The Indian problem, as we have insisted time and again, is largely psychological. But in the end realities rule the situation, and we can ignore them only at our peril. Lord Peel and Sir Samuel Hoare are therefore discharging a conspicuous duty in calling attention to realities and by emphasising the necessity of safeguards if Lord Reading's view is to be endorsed. We talk of self-government for India. In the last resort India will be governed neither by her own people nor by the British: she will be governed by facts. We must look them in the face now. Provided the safeguards are real and sufficient, there is probably no inherent objection to Lord Reading's attitude, but the nature of the safeguards is everything. Conservative opinion, before it accepts an admittedly hazardous advance, requires to see not merely beautiful frame, but the detailed picture that is to fill it. In this Conservative opinion is clearly right, and it is for the Conference to provide a satisfactory answer. No doubt this can be done. To accept the advance for the sake of peace and quietness without making sure of the safeguards would secure neither peace nor quietness.

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—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-40 p.m.—Gramophone records.
7 p.m.—The students' Hour: Talk on "Zoroastrianism by Dr. (Sir) J. J. Modi.
9-20 p.m.—Sundeibai's vocal music.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

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MR. KAMBLI ON TOUR.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Agriculture will leave Bombay on February 12 for Nasik and return to Bombay on February 15.

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SHREE JAIN DISPENSARY, PYDHONI.

During January last, 1798 patients including 736 males, 717 females, and 345 children were treated. The average being 58 patients per day. The lady doctor treated 269 female patients.

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CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Fourth annual meeting of Children's Aid Society will be held on Wednesday (11th instant) at 6 p.m. in the St. George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Room, when H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes will preside.

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MANGAON TALUKA PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

The Mangaon Taluka Peasants' Conference will be held at Indapur (Kolaba District) on Saturday (the 7th instant) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, will preside.

—:o:—

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

During the month of January 1931 in all 1112 were attended to at the Khatau Makanji Trust Infant Welfare Centre and Hospital. Out of these were 614 women, 267 children and 231 infants, 21 cases were admitted into the Hospital.

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YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. H. D. Chattrapati, principal of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, will deliver a public lecture on "Our Blind Children" (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge building, French Bridge.

—:o:—

THE A. M. C. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

A three months' course of systematic lectures in ophthalmology will commence from to-day. Lectures will be given in the evening from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Post-Graduates and Senior Medical Students will be admitted. For particulars apply at the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Poibadi, Parel.

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RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwadgita at Shyamji Gadha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) on Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Gita at the Podder School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

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POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 11th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RELEASE OF MEERUT PRISONERS.

WORKERS' MEETING IN BLAVATSKY LODGE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, the Bunder Kamgar Union and the unemployed workers' Associations a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge. Chowpatty, to discuss the situation created by the termination of the Round Table Conference, to condemn the proposals of the British Government and to demand the release of working class leaders at present in Meerut and other Jails together with all other political prisoners.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES at the TOWN HALL Open daily upto 8th February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Admission Fee ANNAS FOUR only.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

Evidence Of Domestic Servants

Further prosecution evidence was adduced when the Lamington Road shooting case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday. The accused are charged with having entered into criminal conspiracy between March and October, 1930, with the object of murdering Government officials, police officers in particular, and in pursuance of this object with having attempted to murder a police sergeant on October 9.

The names of the accused are Ganesh R. Vaishampayan, Janardhan B. Bapat, Purshotam H. Barve, Shivram V. Deodhar, Sadashiv K. Upadhe, Vishnu V. Dhamankar and Shanker J. Shinde

The following accused are said to be absconding:—Budhiman Sukhdev Raj alias Arjun, Swamirao alias Nanasaheb, Sharda alias Durgadevi, Vishwanathrao Vaishampayan and Purshottam Suttar.

EVIDENCE OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Girjabai, wife of Gopal, a domestic servant, residing at Dadar, examined by the Police Prosecutor, said that she knew Vaishampayan (first accused) who lived in Devare's Building, Dadar. She worked in the house of the first accused one month prior to the Ganesh Chathurthi festival and three weeks after that festival. The first accused was at that time residing with his wife and daughter. After the above festival, Vaishampayan's wife and daughter went out of Bombay for three weeks. When they returned witness stopped going for work. Witness did not know if anybody else lived in the rooms of Vaishampayan while his wife and daughter were away.

Devji Vishram another domestic servant, in his evidence, said that one day (prior to the shooting incident) a motor car had come to the compound of Devare's Building. There were two or three persons inside Vaishampayan's rooms, but witness would not be able to identify any one of them. Excepting Moghe (approver) witness had not seen any of the accused in Mr. Vaishampayan's place.

EVIDENCE OF CLEANER AND DRIVER.

Khandu Lalla, a cleaner in the employ of Joseph Pinto (in whose taxi, it is alleged, Budhiman and others drove from Dadar to Kalyan, corroborated the evidence of his master. Shown a group photo witness pointed to the central figure as the person who had engaged the taxi.

Morris Pereira, a taxi-driver, in his evidence, said that he remembered the day he was taken to the Lamington Road Police Station He informed the police that a few days prior at 11 or 11-30 p.m. he drove six persons from Walkeshwar to Dadar.

The case is proceeding.

CASE AGAINST "A" WARD DICTATOR

Charged Under 17-1 Cr. L. A. Act.

Sjt. Madhavdas Goculdas Desai, Dictator of the "A" Ward Congress Committee was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday on a charge under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It will be recalled that Sjt. Desai was arrested along with 12 others on January 21 during the police raid on the office of the "A" Ward Congress Committee at Master Building, Bazargate Street, Fort, of the 13 accused 3 were discharged by the Magistrate on the first day and six more were discharged on Tuesday as the Court held that there was very little evidence against them.

The accused were tried separately. Mr. Elchidana one of the accused was found guilty of assisting the operations of the B.P.C.C. and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday.

The remaining three accused M. G. Resai, Madhav Krishna Vaidya and another were tried on Wednesday.

DICTATOR OF "A" WARD.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor said that Mr. Madhavdas Goguldas Desai was the Dictator of the "A" Ward Congress Committee from the 10th January onwards. The accused delivered a speech on the Esplanade maidan on January 10 advocating the boycott of the census. The accused was reported to have said "Government want the census report in order to show to the world that there were so many slaves in India."

The accused declined to take any part in the proceedings.

C. I. D. MAN IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. Kamath, Sub-Inspector C. I. D. in his evidence said he raided a room in Master Building, Bazargate Street, Fort, on January 21. He seized among other things a photo of Mahatma Gandhi, two bundles of handbills regarding "Sholapur Martyrs Day" and some documents. There was also a board outside the room bearing the name of "A" Ward District Congress Committee and a national flag.

Continuing witness said that Mr. Desai was the Dictator of the "A" Ward Congress Committee and was introduced to the audience as such at a public meeting held on the Azad Maidan on January 10.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Sub-Inspector Jaywant, the next witness deposed that he was present at the meeting held on January 10th accused was introduced to the audience as the "Dictator of the "A" Ward Congress Committee by Mr. S. K. Patil, the President.

A. C. I. D. constable who had been deputed to watch the Master Building said that he saw the accused and others collecting there and giving instructions to volunteers.

Some copies of the "Congress Bulletin" were tendered to show that the Boycott of the Census was one of the operations of the "War Council." This finished the case against Mr. Desai.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The case against Madhev Krishna Valdya hwas then taken up. Mr. Spencer said that a letter purported to have been written by one Salem was found on his person as also some food tickets. The letter referred to some payments to be made to Mr. Abidalli Jafferbhoy an active Congress leader who was recently jailed.

The Magistrate held that the contents of the letter did not go to show that the accused assisted the operations of the "War Council." At the most, it could be presumed that the accused was in sympathy with the movement. As there was no other evidence against the accused the Magistrate acquitted.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL.

The case against the last accused, a young boy was then proceeded with. The name of the accused was found in a list of volunteers seized from the "Captain's Cabin" at Ambewadi in November last. The Magistrate held that there was nothing to prove that the accused still continued to be a member of that body and therefose acquitted him.

The Magistrate reserved orders in the case against Mr. Desai.

SEQUEL TO CENSUS BOYCOTT.

Four Volunteers Arrested At Ghatkopar.

GHATKOPAR, Feb. 4.

The work of census has now begun in Ghatkopar. From yesterday Government servants are marking numbers on the houses and collecting the materials of names, etc. The residents have begun erasing the numbers, and many have refused to give any information to the Government servants. Vigorous propaganda is being carried on by the local Congress. Wall posters and pamphlets are being stuck on walls, pillars of telephone and electric lights. As a sequel to this four volunteers were arrested last night.

The Acting Director of Ghatkopar V. C. C., Shrimati Navaiben, who was arrested on 31st December ("Independence Day") was abruptly released to-day from Thana Jail at 9 a.m. She was released two days earlier.

The twelve ladies who were arrested on December ("Jawahar Day") and sentenced on January were released on the 2nd instant, from Thana Jail.

MR. ABBAS TYEBJI AT CHEMBUR.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Abbas Tyebji is on short visit to Chembur, and at the request of some persons he will give an interview to the citizens of Trombay Island to-day (Thursday) at "Woodlands" Dr. Lukman's Bunglow at 8-30 p.m.

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FOUR MONTHS' R. I.

Sjt. Mahamad Sheik who was arrested in Matunga while selling Congress Bulletin has been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Dadar Court.

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VANARS' MOVE FOR SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

The local Vanar Sena is pursuing ceaseless activities. After the Vanar Conference and the boycott of kites, it has seriously taken in hand the activity of the boycott of British stationery, hosiery, perfumery and cutlery. At a meeting of Vanars held lately a resolution was adopted requesting all public institutions and lawyers to use swadeshi stationery. The resolution was sent to the heads of all schools and to pleaders.

A batch of Vanars went to Bardoli District on a propaganda tour last week-end. It moved and mixed with the children of the peasants who have migrated, and established Vanar Senas at about eight places.

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PICKETERS IN MEMON MOHOLLA ASSAULTED

Akali Dal Volunteer Removed Senseless To Hospital.

Akali Dal Volunteers were specially selected on Wednesday for severe assaults and in Memon Mohalla. Amtar Singh who was a conspicuous figure in the lathi charge at Town Hall Election picketing and released on 16th ultimo after serving four months' rigorous imprisonment in Yerapur Jail withstood the heavy beating. He was at his post till he fell senseless. He was removed by police to Pydownie lock-up and sent to Police Hospital where he regained consciousness after four hours.

Another volunteers Kedar Nath was severely thrashed at 4 p.m. and he was removed to camp for treatment. Many other picketers received slight injuries.

FICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

About 450 volunteers were busy picketing country liquor shops in Bombay on Wednesday.

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TO PROTEST AGAINST BORSAD EXCESSES.

—:o:—

MEETING AT BANDRA.

—:o:—

A public meeting of the citizens of the Bombay Suburban District will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at Bandra to protest against the Police Excesses at Borsad. Sjt. K. Natarajan will preside.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST DR. NUNAN

—:o:—

"Complainant Not A Truthful Person."

CASE DISMISSED.

The complaint of insult and assault filed by Murray alias Amarnath Arya against Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon and Superintendent of the St. John's Ambulance (overseas) Brigade was dismissed by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, on Wednesday. When the complainant's name was called out he was found to be absent. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint and acquitted the accused.

The complainant alleged that on November 5 last when he had gone to Chowpaty to witness a flag salutation ceremony the accused assaulted him and called him a bounder.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY"

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said that the allegations made against him were false and baseless. When the case was last called out the complainant was absent and the court was informed that he was in civil jail. The hearing was therefore adjourned till Wednesday. But the complainant was again absent and the Magistrate said that he had sent a warrant to the civil jail for the production of Murray but it was returned with an endorsement that he was discharged from jail on January 23.

Mr. Wadia, counsel for Dr. Nunan said his client wanted to tender a written statement but the Magistrate thought it was not necessary.

The Magistrate in dismissing the complaint observed that the only conclusion that he could arrive at from the absence of the complainant was that after his further cross-examination he had chosen to remain absent and that apparently he did not wish to proceed with the case.

NOT A TRUTHFUL WITNESS.

Murray did not impress the Magistrate as a truthful witness. "On the contrary he had made a miserable show in the witness box and I do not believe him." added the Magistate. In the circumstances he acquitted Dr. Nunan and discharged him.

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BANK OF BARODA LIMITED

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The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Limited, was held at Baroda, on Monday (2nd instant).

The net profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last including the sum of Rs. 54,661-11-5 brought forward is Rs. 16,004-9-6 which the Directors hope will be considered satisfactory, especially taking into consideration the difficulty in securing safe investments of the Bank funds in Industrial concerns, also the continued depression in Trade and the general unrest in the country.

The Directors subscribed Rs. 200 to the Calcutta Tropical School of Medicine.

The resolutions on the Agenda were moved and carried unanimously.

B. S. DIST. LOCAL BOARD ELECTION RESULTS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 4.

The scrutiny of votes for the Bombay Suburban District Local Board Election took place on Wednesday evening at Bandra. The following result was announced. Messrs. C. D. D'Mello 636 votes; C. D. Barfiwalla 510; P. A. Pereira 482; A. H. Chembulkar 461; Dr. D. Patil 406; J. M. Gracias 344; Santaram Patil 325.

The following were unsuccessful:—Messrs. M. D. Thakur, D. Tukaram and R. P. Chembulkar. On election day Messrs. D. F. Gomes and Baburao Chembulkar withdrew. There are still 5 nominations left to complete the board.

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INDIAN TALKIES.

—:o:—

At The Empress Cinema.

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From Wednesday the 4th instant, two short Indian talkies produced by Madan Theatres Ltd., are being shown at the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. In one of them, Miss Munnibai, the famous Indian singer and actress of the Bombay stage, sings with her exquisite voice the popular Hindustani song "Apne Maulaki Jogan Bani". The other talkie features some excellent Bengalee songs and dances. This attraction is in addition to the usual programme at all the three shows daily. It is hoped that this venture will meet with the appreciation of the Indian public.

INDIAN TALKIES AT THE RIALTO.

"Krishna-tone India", Bombay will release to-day at the Rialto their first talkie venture the features of the eight-reel show will be Prof. Deodha's staff of the Indian School of Music the Nutan Garba Mandal and the comiques by Messrs. Munshi, Joshi There will also be Bengali, Kanarese and Portuguese Music. Miss Devi will be one of the featured artistes as also the Mary Sisters.

... HEALTH OF BOMBAY ...

During the Week ended 31st ulto:

The total mortality 388 was 36 more than in the preceding week the death rate registered was 15.5 These figures compare favourably with those for the 5th week of 1930 when the mortality was 571 and death rate 22.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 542 and death rate 21.8. Out of the total deaths 106 were among infants under one year of age.

INDIAN SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

The Swadeshi Exhibition organised in Madhav Bagh was declared open on Wednesday at 4 p.m. by Mrs. Leelavati Munshi. This exhibition will remain open for a few days every day between 3-30 and 10 p.m. There is a very interesting display of various Indian goods.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Chief Justice and Lady Beaumont on Wednesday.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	10.41
To-day's opening	10.43
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	10.56
Difference	+.15

Broach Expectation 199.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Previous closing	5.50
To-day's opening	5.52
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.55
Difference	+.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 4.

Silver ready	12 8 0
Lower	0 5 0
Silver forward	12 6 0
Lower	0 6 0

Tone of market.—India & China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

1st settlement	29 4 0
2nd settlement	38 1 0

"NO COMPLAINT OF ARTICLES BEING SHORT."

Hotel Manager In The Witness Box

HOTEL MAJESTIC CASE

The hearing of the case in which Mr. F. D. Bilimoria, Lessee of the Hotel Majestic, Bombay, stands charged with the alleged theft of certain articles valued at Rs. 327-4-0, alleged to have been handed over by him to Mr. H. B. Guzdar, was resumed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday afternoon when Mr. Ardeshir H. Guzdar, the complainant was further cross-examined about the identification of the articles seized on his complaint.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. D. Daver, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Frank Oliveira, defended the accused. Mr. C. N. Kanuga watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

WHY HE CLAIMED THEM AS HIS PROPERTY.

Mr. Ardeshir H. Guzdar deposed that the Electro-plated spoon was among the tea-spoons at the time he pointed it out to the police. There was no Hotel Majestic crest on it. The twenty tea-spoons bore the Hotel Majestic crest and he had claimed them as his property. On some of the cutlery in use in the Hotel Majestic at Bombay there was the Hotel Majestic crest, while on some there was no distinguishing marks beyond the makers' name. There were some plated-ware and silver-ware belonging to the Currimbhoy Trust, but these were condemned goods and were lying in a cup-board in the Godown ever since the 5th July 1929, and the key of that godown was in the possession of Mr. Bilimoria. On the 15th July 1930 when they took over the management of the Hotel Majestic, Mr. Bilimoria did not give them the key of this godown as he said it contained goods belonging to the Currimbhoy Trust.

EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS THREATENED.

Shewn a list of silverware belonging to the Currimbhoy Trust, he denied having seen the list before. He admitted having received a notice from Mr. Gulamali, Merchant on behalf of the Trustees of Sir Currimbroy Ibrahim Baronetcy Trust, threatening them with ejectment proceedings as they were in unlawful occupation of the premises, but did not recollect receiving any such notice from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. When Mr. Bilimoria stayed in the premises, after they had taken possession of the management, he did not suspect that he stayed on with any ulterior motive.

At this stage Mr. Daver produced a Suit Case containing twenty-five dozen new Tea Spoons, with the Hotel Majestic crest on them, and asked the witness whether he had ever seen them before. The witness admitted that silverware bearing the Hotel Majestic crest was used in the Hotel Majestic Poona but denied any knowledge of the articles produced. The articles of napery were also seized because there were similar articles in use in the Hotel. He said he could not swear that he had seen the identical goods now in Court in the Linen Room of the Hotel. Witness said that the goods in the three rooms in the occupation of Mr. Bilimoria and his family were never inventoried. The sixteen packages of luggage consisted of thirteen trunks and three wooden boxes. He did not notice the address on the boxes at the time, but shewn in the Court, he found it was addressed "H. D. Bilimoria, Poona" The Linen Room in the Hotel Majestic, Bombay, was exclusively in their charge since July 15, 1930 and the key remained in their possession.

NO SALARY PAID.

He said he was not paid a salary for managing the Hotel Majestic. Messrs. Brandon & Co. managed the catering of the W. I. T. C.

Re-examined by Mr. H. B. Spencer, the complainant said the Linen Room was closed at night. The articles in court were not articles which he would term condemned goods.

Mr. Hormusji E. Guzdar, the father of the complainant under cross-examination said he advanced the loan to Mr. Bilimoria on the agreement of 5th July 1929.

HOTEL MANAGER IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. Daly, the Manager of the Hotel cross-examined by Mr. Daver deposed that until he joined Guzdar in July he was in the employ of Brandon & Co. The entire stock of the Hotel was listed from and after July 15th. He identified the lists in Court as the lists containing the articles taken charge of by him. Every article they took charge of was checked by him. No complaint has been made to him since 15th July and upto date that anything was found short. After the 15th July as far as he knew Mr. Bilimoria had nothing to do with the godowns in their possession or the management of the Hotel. At this stage further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Daver then made an application that as the final stages had been reached two near dates might be given. His Worship fixed the hearing for 10th and 16th February.

"AFFRONT TO INDIA."

—:o:—

Transfer Of Financial And Military Control Imperative.

A. I. FEDERATION WILL RESTRICT DEMOCRACY.

The Secretary of The National Christian Party writes:—

"The Nationalist Christian Party recognizes the fact that the recent declaration of the British Prime Minister, in as much it concedes the principle of responsibility at the Centre, constitutes a distinct advance upon the Simon Commission Report and the Government of India Despatch. The Party whilst also appreciating the spirit of the subsequent speeches of Messrs. MacDonald and Benn in the House of Commons, is nevertheless of opinion that the proposed safeguards and reservations render illusory the seeming transfer of power from the British bureaucracy to the representatives of the Indian people. The Party reiterates its goal of "Poorna Swarajya" and emphatically declares that no scheme of self-government can be acceptable to India at present, unless it is based upon "the substance of Independence", which involves complete control over finance and the army.

IMPERATIVE.

The Party further regards Mr. MacDonald's statement that British control over finances is necessary to preserve India's credit, as an unwarranted affront to the capacity of Indians to manage their own affairs. In view of the disastrous effects of British financial and military policy in India, which has resulted in the economic ruin of the country and emasculation of our people, the Party considers that an immediate and full transfer of financial and military control from British hands is imperative, in the interests of the people of India. The Party views with alarm the proposal to guarantee special rights and privileges to persons who refuse to accept the status in conjunction with the responsibilities of Indian citizenship. Such privileges smack of a sinister determination to perpetuate the economic spoliation of India and to continue to sacrifice Indian interests, when they come into conflict with British vested interests.

MENACE TO DEMOCRACY.

The Nationalist Christian Party views with apprehension the condition precedent to the grant of responsibility at the Centre, viz. the All-India Federation which will be one-sided in advantages and will hamper the unrestricted development of the democratic element in British India. Full responsibility at the Centre which must be the groundwork of any scheme of Swaraj for India could be assuredly worked on the basis of a Federation of British-India Provinces so as to allow the Princes to fit themselves into an All-India Federeal Scheme at a later date when a fusion of the two great forces of United India will be more convenient and mature.

The Nationalist Christian Party whilst viewing with satisfaction the release of the foremost Congress leaders, headed by Mahatma Gandhi, regrets to find that Government has utterly failed to rise to the fullest height of the occasion by not releasing all the political prisoners—those that have constituted the rank and file of the Congress and have borne the brunt of phenomenal sacrifices for the cause of the Motherland. Their unconditional release and the substantial grant of the national demands enumerated above, can alone form the basis of negotiations for a lasting settlement."

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP PICKETING.

POLICE DISPERSE VOLUNTEERS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

About a dozen volunteers resumed picketing this afternoon as usual at the Godown Street and Rattan Bazaar, but were dispersed by the police. two volunteers, it is reported, were somewhat seriously injured while being forcibly dispersed. Two emergency Congress hospitals have been opened, in Triplicane and George Town respectively, to render medical aid to injured volunteers.

The Madras Corporation today adjourned its meeting as a protest against "police excesses" in the City during the last fortnight. The President disallowed, on the advice of the Legal Adviser of the Corporation a resolution condemning the police action as inimical to the favourable atmosphere already created, and requesting the Government to take immediate action to stop it.—*A. P.*

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS!

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931.

IMPEDIMENTS TO PEACE.

—:o:—

An Allahabad message states that Mahatma Gandhi has addressed a letter to Lord Irwin in which he urges the institution of an official inquiry into at least half a dozen instances of police excesses, as "test cases". The reply of the Viceroy to this eminently moderate demand will be awaited with interest. The attitude the reply will indicate will, indeed, be a test of the desire for peace on the official side in the momentous struggle that is continuing between the forces that seek the inauguration of genuine self-rule in India and the forces of reaction, in alliance with certain other forces that seek to continue the imposition of an essentially autocratic rule in this country under the guise of camouflaged Swaraj, in which the people shall be denied power over the purse. It should not be difficult for the Viceroy to accede to Mahatmaji's request but he will have to surmount if he does choose to accede, the impediments to peace provided by the reactionaries who surround him. The attitude of certain Provincial Governments remains notoriously hostile to any idea of seeking co-operation with the Congress and if the attitude persists, we can see no other prospect before this country but a stiffening of the Congress campaign. It is for Britain to choose whether it is in her ultimate interest that such stiffening should take place

In this connection we may welcome the suggestion made by Mr. David, the 'good-willer" in his letter published by us yesterday. He urges the necessity of Mr. Benn's visit to India. The British tax-payer should realise that money spent on such a visit will be money well spent. Mr. Benn, whose new slogan of "sincerity and speed" we appreciate, should indicate that he is ready to put it into practice by coming over to India as soon as convenient and by making on arrival a strenuous effort to understand the position of the Congress leaders. Let him realise that as a preliminary to the visit, the stoppage of all repression is necessary to create a favourable atmosphere and that he must be ready to negotiate with those alone in India who can deliver the goods. We shall charitably assume that the London Tamasha did some work—that of putting Britain into touch with Indian moderate opinion. It was a foolish waste of money and time but the British Government having lost the latter, and the Indian tax-payer the former, the way now at least out of the 'impasse' is for Mr. Benn to come to real grips with the problem by seeking personal contact with Mahatmaji and his followers. Then alone will he understand and can make Britain appreciate what is the true basis for a lasting and honourable understanding between his country and ours. Needless to say that a genuinely free India alone can implement the understanding.

FRANCE INTERESTED.

—:o:—

Continental interest in Indian art and culture seems to be, at the present moment, credulous, if not altogether subservient, to those in London who have been accustomed to think India is incapable and will continue to be incapable to think for herself. A press telegram from Paris informs readers in India of the work, started on Monday, of the "Hindusthan Section" of the International and Colonial Exhibition opening in the city in May. The main building will be a reproduction of the "Palace" of Itmad-ud-Doulah at Agra. We are absolutely unconscious of the existence of the "palace" of Itmad-ud-Doulah. We know of the elegant mausoleum at Agra. And, we know also that any intelligent artist or architect sensitive to its architectural significance and sensitive as well to the practical demands of designs for a section of modern international exhibitions would have hesitated to select that architectural casket gem for reproduction that could only caricature its inimitable beauty. India knows that France is deeply and earnestly interested in Indian art, philosophy, religion and culture. India is grateful to the numerous scholars whom one could meet, for example, at an intellectual centre like the Musee Guimet. India has found that the French Archaeological Department is more alert and responsive to the ancient monuments of artistic and historic importance discovered in Eastern and Far-Eastern Colonies than the Archaeological Department of the Government of India or the group of antiquarians represented, for example, by the India Society and the scholars in the British Museum or the artists of the Royal Academy, London. In fact, it was years after the French began exploring "Greater India" and convinced international scholars that the undertaking was worth the trouble that the India Society in London began to function and suddenly "extended" its scope of work. And, it was after this belated initiative from London that our own indigenous orthodox group of antiquarians began to stir.

Fortunately, India has scholars and exponents of Indian art, philosophy and culture who do not wait for the accustomed signal from London. Fortunately, India has begun to think for herself, independent at once of the orthodox group of antiquarians in London and of their "pujaris" in India. They recognise, as we said, fully and completely the debt they owe to the numerous French savants whose scholarly diligence and integrity has smoothed the path and removed not a few of the obstacles that confront Indian exponents, of Indian art, philosophy and culture. To them, it is incredible that a community of scholars and artists of refined taste and high standards of art and culture represented by all that Paris stands for should have submitted to the assistance and guidance of a committee of "prominent Indians" whose names and credentials still remain an unknown quantity and quality. Who are these "prominent Indians?" We have not hitherto heard of their existence. Why are they kept hiding away? Let India know at least the names of the gallant band of "prominent Indians" who have chosen to represent the "Hindusthan Section" of the International Exhibition in Paris. Who appointed them for the enterprise? What was the agency? Was it the High Commissioner for India in London who provided the "prominent Indians?" We know the cultural achievements of the High Commissioner. We have not forgotten that this was the identical official who advertised Indian 'chutney', timber and stone and debarred Indian artists and artcraftsmen of their long-sought and long-deferred opportunities. He it was who, we may once again recall, claimed presentation and "complimentary" copies from unemployeyd, struggling starving authors and artists. If the India House in London was not the agency through which the "prominent Indians" found themselves smuggled in the Committee of the "Hindusthan Section" of the International Exhibition in Paris, was it some department of the Government of India? If it was, did it consult the Government of Bombay? The list of entirely pertinent questions is not, by any chance, exhausted. But it is sufficient to indicate the conventional manner in which high-placed officials who for their own ease and convenience discover "prominent Indians," ready and willing to submit to them in any task which takes the will and the thought of India for granted, proceed to "represent" India. We have known these officials and the class of "prominent Indians" who follow them as shadows.

France has, perhaps, not heard of them nor known them. Now that it has done so, we hope France would cease to be credulous and refrain from honouring those whom honour is, certainly, not due. France can, as it should, touch India and responsible Indian exponents of Indian art and culture directly. French scholars have been welcomed, appreciated and honoured in India. Why have they not approached India directly? Why have they chosen to approach India via London or via the "prominent Indians" who still remain unknown, whose credentials remain unknown to and in India. India has hitherto occupied a back-bench subservience in many, if not almost all, so-called "international" discussions and displays. India refuses to be so "represented" any longer. India's will and thought, her ideals and aspirations, cannot be taken for granted by any irresponsible and unknown group of so-called "prominent Indians." Much less could they be "represented" by such Indians at "international" gatherings. The very fact of the existence of a Committee of unknown "prominent Indians" is significantly suspicious. France's interest in India represented by her distinguished savants, artists and exponents of philosophy and culture is too genuine to incur the risk for the benefit of unknown officials and, worse, unknown "prominent Indians". Let France steer clear of these suspicions, risk and danger.

MAHATMAJI'S INSISTENCE.

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

(BY RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.)

"Release has brought me no relief", thus said
Our Mahatmaji what time he was sent out
Of jail, urgent operation's need.
No less is this now true while prison bars
Unto which he was thrown without a trial,
Or even its semblance or its mockery,
Are sudden oped to him, unasked, unsought,
"The freedom given to me no freedom is,
If given to advance the cause of R. T. C.
Until my followers too freedom gain—
Those who at my bare nod or gesture mere
Still rot in jails in Cause of Liberty,
Of Swaraj unalloyed, those stel-wart sons
And daughters true of holy Mata Hind
Who for her sake great tribulation bore,
With patience mute—a wonder of the world!
Release to me brings no relief be sure,
Until the fifty thousand comrades brave,
This instant are set free along with me,—"
These Heroes Bharat-Mata hath produced,
Who with soul-force base brutal force subdued,
Bore Lathi blows like showers of lotus flowers,
And taught the world Ahimsa's strength supreme,
What mantram of Non-violence achieves
And triumphs in the end, if well pursued.

"APPEAL TO THE A. I. S. A"

—:o:—

(By K. Sabapathy).

While I concur with Mr. M. Subramaniam in regard to his appeal, which appeared in your issue of January 29 under the above heading, about the necessity of giving city-spinners weaving facilities in cities like Bombay, I entirely repudiate his charge that "the A. I. S. A. is spending extravagantly on the mere invention of a new spinning Wheel." In fact he seems to have confused issues in his enthusiasm for getting cheap weaving facilities in cities. He asks for arranging weaving facilities for the city-dwellers' self-spun yarn with the money offered as prize for the improved wheel. It is desirable to arrange for the weaving in towns, but he should understand, that compared to the problem of placing hand spinning in a position well able to compete with the present day organized machine spinning—both foreign and Indian—and thus ensuring that this life-giving industry would be in the hands of the famished villagers who form more than 75 per cent of the population of India, his problem of town weaving is quite negligible. It is in effect what the prize wheel contemplates to do.

With the various types of spinning wheels which are now in vogue, one could hardly spin in 8 hours a day, about 2000 yds. of say 15 counts yarn. This could hardy give a spinner about an anna and a half. How can one live on this paltry sum? As a subsidiary occupation it may be alright but considering the present unemployment caused by economic conditions, spinning should be made an independant occupation in slack season to save the villagers from the clutches of money lending octopuses and exacting capitalists in whose hands the villagers fall as victims, due to starvation.

It is, if I judge correctly, mostly the patriotic upper and middle classes who have taken to spinning in the cities. They do not do it with the idea of profit. Even if their weaving of cloth costs a little more they will not, and need not, mind it, as they have the satisfacaion of having cloth made by themselves. It would be still better if some of them set up a few looms in their own houses and undertake to weave self-spun yarn at moderate charges and get a few of the many unemployed youngsters to do that work. It is well if the A. I. S. A. or its representatives help those who come forward to undertake this job, but it can not be at the sacrifice of the prize offered for the improved spinning-wheel which involves very great and far reaching issues. Mr. Subramaniam should note that one lakh of rupees spent in a lump for ensuring crores of rupees every year to the half starved peasantry is not an "extravagant" waste but a positive blessing for which every body who loves the poor should be grateful for all the time.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS

—:o:—

Sapru's Swaraj Mere Mirage

RESERVATION-LOADED RESPONSIBILITY AND SHADOWY PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

II".

(The following is the concluding portion of the detailed analysis by a well-known Bombay Economist, of the proposals regarding safeguards in the new constitution for India, as outlined in the British Premier's farewell speech to the Round Table Conference.)

The Prime Minister stated: "The Secretary of State has undertaken obligations for loans and such things in India in India's interests and as Representative of India, these obligations must be covered by safeguards." The Federal Structure Sub-Committee recommend "That the service of loans with provision for their redemption ..... the salaries and pensions of persons appointed on the Secretary of State's guarantee should be secured with the supply for the reserved departments as consolidated fund charges." It is clear from these provisions that interest and sinking fund charges and the pensions and salaries of the specified civil servants are also to be safeguarded in the new Constitution. There will be no room for reduction of this expenditure and much less for diverting a part of it into 'beneficent' channels. With due respect to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it is submitted that there is and there cannot be any doubt about the nature and scope of this safeguard because these charges are already fixed on a contractual basis. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee recommend that the Governor-General must be given "such powers regarding budgetary arrangements as to enable him to interfere if in his opinion, methods are being pursued which seriously prejudice India's credit." It then goes on to recommend "With a view to ensuring confidence in India's credit and currency, the establishment at an earliest possible moment of a Reserve Bank free from political influence, entrusted with the management of currency and exchange." It further recommends that there should be provision requiring the Governor-General's sanction for the introduction of a bill amending the Paper Currency and Coinage Acts ..... that till the Reserve Bank has sufficient gold and sterling reserves, the Governor-General must have "adequate control over the country's monetary policy and currency."

VICEROY'S EXTRA-ORDINARY POWERS.

From these provisions it is clear that the Governor-General will have extraordinary powers to interfere in matters of taxation and expenditure euphemistically called "budgetary arrangement" whenever he will think it necessary to do so. The implications of this safeguard are far-reaching. In these matters, there is no substantial difference between the provisions in the present constitution and those in the proposed constitution. One doubts whether with this safeguard there is any power left to the Legislature either to reduce the taxation or to divert the expenditure. In the name of the stability and credit of the Government of India, it is urged that the previous sanction of the Governor-General is necessary for the introduction of a bill amending Paper Currency or Coinage Acts. This means that India cannot reform or reorganise her monetary system and alter her Exchange policy without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. We are told that till the Reserve Bank has sufficient gold and sterling reserves the Governor-General must have adequate control over the country's monetary policy and currency. There is much more in the philosophy of this reservation than it is generally understood.

A POSER TO SAPRU.

I do not know how Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru inspite of this clear statement on the question of monetary policy and currency can assert that "A future Indian Government will have the fullest right to control its own currency and exchange policy. So explained much criticism on these financial safeguards is bound to disappear." Well, one can explain away anything by believing that he has explained it away but

(Continued on page 8.)

"The 1st article appeared on the 3rd instant.

THE ETHICAL SIDE OF BENEVOLENCE

—:o:—

"LET US NOT INSULT FINE-FEELING"

(By C. J.)

Nothing is probably more irritating, infinitely mocking, than that benevolence should flow in channels of an illiterate didacticism and the phenomenon, provoking instinctive resentment and an equally powerful, if unexpressed sense of repulsion, amongst those who could face reality with an intellectual detachedness, assumes indescribable ludicrousness when a soulless utilitarianism prompts it.

A CHRISTIAN INVESTMENT

The suggestion, apparently so harmless and deprecatingly disarming criticism, that the political prisoners should receive better treatment at the hands of their jailors and that material amenities in the form of allowance of interviews and 'extras' in jail-diet be made available for those prisoners, strikes one as a typical example of this benevolence. Emanating originaly from Christian sentimentalism, it has been fostered by those who hope, on their own admission, to reap the dividends of applied Christianity in the form of certain political advantages. Goodwill however gasping and tearful has its commercial, sound dividends and all that side: and one cannot help admiring the candour and lack of subtlety of those who preach what may be described as a cheap philosophy of "disgrace," on the one hand, and plead on the other, what seems to be professional goodwill dictated by purely political motives.

IMPROVING ON SPINOZA

I have not the least objection in the world to these good people smattering their artificial systems of ethics, penology, demagogics, what not. But must they not give some consideration to the feelings of those who are certainly prepared to meet the challenge of moral philosophy on its own ground? Every educated person knows that it is the height of impudence and ignorance that a penny politician or his agent should offer to improve on the genius of Spinosa, that noble souled Jew who brought such celestial glory to metaphysics. Apart, however, from the issue of the ethics of Disobedience and democracy, the whole case of the political prisoners could be examined on its own merits. One is not sure that they could be killed, spiritually that is, with insidious kindness; that, their sense of gratitude may be strained to the point of what is known as demoralisation that the will in them could be injected with morphia till it drooped in languorousness.

THE PRISONER'S SOUL

The theory will not work. It will not work because it is based on a totally wrong conception of the fundamental psychology of the political prisoner For some of us, at least who had the privilege to know intimately and share the sensations and thoughts of the typical 'political', the whole idea of winning the 'misguided' prisoner over to the cause of goodwill and peace through the means of better jail life ought to appear truly ridiculous and, what is worse, highly insulting to any intellect and feeling. Need you offer jail-facilities to the Satyagrahis to manufacture goodwill when that goodwill is an essential part of their being? They never protest, not assuredly, on the plea of personal suffering. They—the best and worst of them—suffer silently and purify their souls with the fire of suffering like the followers of the Catholic Church sworn to service of humanity. If they protest or hunger-strike, as I said it is because they feel it their duty to plead for the poor souls—the 'criminals' with their unsocial 'moral turpitude'—who suffer like animals, whose humanity is choked into degradation and whom every enlightened real penologist,' regards as the sick and afflicted of the society. The mere fact of the average political being locked up and denied the fresh air of freedom is a horror before which the question of creature comforts assumes the place of trifling detail. And if you must 'improve his lot,' for goodness sake, leave his (or her) soul alone. Even the 'prisoner' may have pride of 'the soul.'

NOTES OF THE DAY

That Innocent Section.

There is no town in India that has not tasted of Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, as a specific against political agitation. There is not a single Indian interested in public affairs—be the Indian a moderate or an extremist—that has not protested against gross misuse of that section all over India. Yet, when Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh moved the reference to a select committee of the bill to amend that mischievous section, and quoted illustrations from all over India, Sir James Crerar found himself sufficiently endowed with moral courage to assert that

'there had been no grave abuses of the section, although he conceded that these might have been avoided. He also contested the view that the section was used for political purposes. The whole policy of the Government had been not to interfere with legitimate activities but to protect the general public in pursuing their lawful avocations and maintaining tranquility.'

A Fantastic Defence.

We wonder at Sir James Crerar. Deliberately to ignore the significance of bans on Gandhi caps and the Takli, on inquiries by non-officials—lawyers and such confirmed co-operators as Mr. J. N. Basu in Bengal, Ahmedabad and elsewhere, on men like Srijuts Amritlal Thakur and Dadubhai Desai, and on meetings and processions everywhere in India, is an attitude that is simply astounding in its insulting disregard for obvious facts. To say that there have been 'no grave abuses of the section" is to defy the very meaning of words. It argues, further, an attitude of mind that is a direct negation of the demand for a change of heart. What more "grave abuses" does Sir James Crerar want than the bans we have referred? Does he mean by "grave" something to match Dyerism?

Who Knows?

Thus a Liberal contemporary: "Heavens will not fall and British rule will not come to an end if peaceful Congress processions are not prohibited under Section 144 (poor Sir James Crerar!) and are not dispersed by savage lathi charges." Our contemporary may perhaps, be right in its categorical denials. But 'you never can tell', and it is of the essence of wise caution, at least in administrative circles in India, to act on anticipations and assumptions of all possible tragedies. The heavens, further, may not fall, but our angels of the bureaucracy do dread their fall as a certainty in the absence of suitable props and supports. It is only fair not to blame them.

A Governor's Certificate.

While Mr. Swami Venkatachallam Chetty was thundering his philippics in the Madras Legislative Council against the indiscriminate use of force against picketers and picnic parties, the Malabar Special Police were rehearsing the same show in Godown Street against peaceful picketers. And still, His Excellency Sir George Stanley gave unqualified tribute to the police for their restraint and moderation in his speech at the Madras European Association's annual dinner. The glaring contrast between the official view and public opinion will be evident if one knew that the Madras Government sustained two defeats in the Legislative Council in one week on police methods, and the Governor made his week-end pronouncement indemnifying the guardians of Law and Order. In the face of this apparent policy of official provocation is Mahatmaji wrong when he says that continuing repression robs the release of all grace and makes it valueless for the purpose intended?

Lady Houston's Protest.

Why Lady Houston should protest against the demand of a bankers' guarantee of £1,00,000 and characterise it as an "insult of which only a Labour Government is capable" are matters difficult to appreciate. Bankers' guarantee, and everything else that has been conceived of to satisfy suspicion and distrust is the logical product of the society of which Lady Houston herself is a shining light. Why blame Socialism which is really a protest against that society and all that it has given rise to? The Labour Government, of course, is different. It is capable of many sorts of insult. Even of insulting, as it has always done, the Socialism that it professes.

BAPUJI LIVES AND WORKS FOR PEASANTS.

Satyagrahis' Faith In Mahatmaji.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 3.

It is nohting else but grofound faith in their dear Bapuji that sustains the spirit of patience and non-violence among the peasants of Gujarat who have migrated from their villages. Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar recently visited some of the villages in the Bardoli taluka. He told the peasants a remarkable incident about Bapuji, which captivated every one of them. "While in jail" said Kakasaheb, who was Bapuji's companion for more than five months, "Bapuji and myself used to sleep in the open—in fact under the stars. Once Bapuji's bedding sheets became quite wet owing to excessive frost. With a healthy laugh, Bapuji told me—Our peasants the Hijartis of Gujrat who are living in Mandavas (huts) must be getting the same kind of experience daily'". It is this love and this love alone, that gives the innocent peasants a marvellous power to stand any hardship whatsoever. They know that their dear "Bapu" lives and works for their sake. It is the cause of the poor that he is fighting for.

Cotton is now ready to be plucked by—by—by whom? By the peasants? Perhaps not Mr. Ismail Desai has given orders to the effect that the cotton gathered from the farms should be confiscated.

ONE MORE EXAMPLE.

A meeting of the Prajamandal of Palasana Vibhag in Gaekwad territory was held on the 1st inst. under the presidentship of Sjt. Bapubhai Desai. Two resolutions, one congratulating the helpers of Satyagrahi peasants and the other requesting the people of the Vibhag to put aside a share from the crop for their "Brother in need", were passed.

Smt. Sitabehen Prabhubhai of Vankaner had gone to inspect her farm under police-guard, from which some crop is stolen away. The police on the spot asked her to pay the tax even by borrowing some money if she had none. "I will do nothing of the sort" said the lady. "You will be sent to jail then" "I rather prefer jail to paying of the tax." She was thereupon detained for four hours and then released.

"PERSUASION TOUR."

The Mamalatdar of Chaikhali taluka is on a "Persuasion tour" which has proved fruitless everywhere. Mr. Sherally the Circle inspector, had gone to Tankal to collect land revenue but to no purpose.

Bhailal the Fauzdar is moving in the villages with a band of police for a tax-collecting expedition.

NEW SURAT DICTATOR.

Sjt. Laxmidas Engineer a silent village worker is appointed as the Dictator for Surat. He is the 7th Dictator.

VIGOROUS PICKETING AT MALVAN.

—:o:—

Notices Served On Congressmen

From A Correspondent.)

MALVAN, Feb. 4.

Liquor picketing is vigorously continued. Lady picketers are prominently taking part in it. 25 satyagrahis who were arrested on the 14th ultimo are still in custody without trial at Ratnagiri. Notices are served on Sjts. Karmalkar, Bandu Desai, Tukaram Hu'e, Haridas Pai and Govindrao Joshi to leave Malwan within 12 hours. Sjt. Madhukar Bhandarker, a prominent young leader and an enthusiastic khadi worker, has received a notice under sec. 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting him to make a public speech or take part in any anti-Government meeting, procession or movement.

MADRAS LADIES JAILED.

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Lakshmi Ammal and Kamalabai, two lady pickets arrested last evening in Rattan Bazaar were produced to-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate who found them guilty under Section 151, I.P.C. (continuing the members of an unlawful assembly after it had been lawfully commanded to disperse) and sentenced them to six months' simple imprisonment each. Lakshmi Ammal has been placed in "A" class.—A. P.

LATE P. RAMUNNI MENON.

—:o:—

Premier Malayalam Journalist & Doughty Fighter

(From A Correspondent).

There passed away at Kallai, near Calicut on the 21st January a noble soul in Sjt. P. Ramunni Menon who was the Editor of the Congress daily Malayalam paper "Mathrubhumi" ever since it was started in 1922. The political era in Kerala may be said to commence with the starting of this paper. Kerala was fortunate in having a handful of educated, intelligent, selfless and earnest workers in the cause of the Congress among whom may be mentioned Sjts. K. P. Kesava Menon, K. Madhavan Nair, P. Ramunni Menon, T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Kurur Nilakantan Nambuthiripad and so on. The first Kerala Political Conference was held at Ottapalam in 1921 when Sjt. Ramunni Menon as Secretary was severely belaboured by the police. The iron went into his soul and from that date Sjt. Menon devoted his whole time to Congress work. He was one of those who carried on relief work among the afflicted people during the Moplah rebellion. He came to Bombay in 1921 and helped the local Kerala Relief Committee with first-hand information to collect funds. Before he returned to Malabar in 1922 he enlisted the sympathy of many a Bombay Keralite for the "Mathrubhumi" paper which was originally started as a tri-weekly. The expected funds were not forthcoming and the directors had a tough job in running the paper until last year when for the first time the balance sheet showed a small profit. The struggles and privations which Sjt. Menon suffered during these years are indescribable. The "Mathrubhumi" gave a new lead to Malayalam journalism in Kerala and took the Congress message to all parts of Kerala. It has earned a place for itself and now wields a great influence among the people for its able management and truly nationalist view of men and things. It is gratifying that Sjt. Menon lived to see his infant child become a major, when it can stand on its own legs.

A NOBLE SOUL.

Over and above the work of the paper, he was the Secretary of the Kerala Congress Committee for many years. When three years back, the Independence League was formed, Sjt. Menon accepted its presidentship in Kerala. He contributed his mite for the success of the Vykom Satyagrah in 1923-24. The "Mathrubhumi" opened its columns freely for the Malabar tenancy legislation which has recently come into being. He toiled unceasingly for national reconstruction in Kerala. Having imbibed the new spirit in the country, he was an ardent follower of Gandhiji. The tedious work in the office of the paper told upon his health and he became a sick man over a year ago. For some time, he was in the Tuberculosis Hospital at Madras. He returned to Calicut a few months ago, but he was not destined to live long and now has joined many a warrior in the national cause in the other world. Kerala has produced very few such noble souls and this is hardly the time when it can afford to lose him.

The work done by him and his fellow-workers during the last 8 years is visible now in the splendid response Kerala has been giving to the national call from April 1930. It is one of the few Congress provinces which has been keeping up the fight by a regular stream of Satyagrahis. Though a small district, it has sent more than 530 Satyagrahis to jail, among whom may be counted many an advocate and wealthy gentleman. The Congress Committee was declared illegal last month, and yet the work has been going on. The response from men and women has been most splendid. The present dictator is Srimati Easwari Ammal, wife of Sjt. T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, who himself returned from jail only last month.

"BENEFIT OF HIJRAT MOVEMENT IN JAMBUSAR."

—:o:—

Director Of Information Contradicts Statement.

—:o:—

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

"In a recent article the political correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" referred to the Hijrat movement in Gujrat, and the "immense benefit it had conferred on the peasants of Jambusar taluka, where there used to be a number of badmashes accustomed to looting and robbery as their pastime." Since the beginning of the Hijrat movement these marauders "have changed their methods of life and taken to honest means" and, whereas there used to be annually about 400 cases of loot in Jambusar taluka, during the last 12 months this number has dwindled to 40. If by "loot" the writer means "dacoities", as it would appear he does, the figures are quite incorrect. In 1926 there was one dacoity, in 1927, 1928 and 1929 none at all; whereas in 1930 there were 10, two of them with murder. In all these cases the victims were people who had paid their land revenue."

PLEA FOR POLITICAL AMNESTY.

—:o:—

Motion In Bombay Council.

SUGGESTION REGARDING SHOLAPUR LEVY.

The following is the supplementary provisional agenda for the ensuing sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, to be held in Bombay.

PUNITIVE TAX IN SHIRODA.

Mr. A. N. Surve will move:—

1. "This Council resolves that the cost of additional police set forth in the schedule attached to the Government Notification in the Home Department No. 7566/2, dated 28th November 1930 and as subsequently amended on 12th January 1931, and directed to be defrayed by the imposition of a tax on the inhabitants of the villages of Shiroda and Redi in the Ratnagiri District, be derrayed instead out of the general revenues of Government as provided under section 25 (2) proviso of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890)."

2. This Council resolves that the cost of the additional police directed to be employed in the city of Sholapur in the district of Sholapur and to be defrayed by a rate assessed by the municipality of Sholapur on the buildings, under Government Notification in the Home Department No. 7385/2-III of 25th November 1930, be defrayed out of the general revenues of Government under section 25 (2) proviso of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890)."

SHOLAPUR LEVY.

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayane will move. "This Council resolves that the costs of the additional police directed to be employed in the City of Sholapur (Vide Government Notification in the Home Department No. 7385/2-II, dated the 19th August 1930) be not recovered on the buildings owned by the Hindus and Jains but be defrayed by the Government."

"The costs of additional police directed to be employed in the City of Sholapur (Vide Government Notification in the Home Department No. 7385/2-II, dated the 19th August 1930) be recovered from the general public of all communities in Sholapur, residing in the municipal limits; and be so distributed as to make the levy bear an equal ratio to the rate assessed by the Municipality of Sholapur under the head of House Tax."

POLITICAL AMNESTY.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale will move. —

"This Council welcomes the declaration made by the Prime Minister of England on behalf of His Majesty's Government on the 19th January 1931 on the conclusion of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference regarding the policy of the British Government towards India and expresses its earnest hope that His Majesty's Government will declare an amnesty to all political prisoners in India not guilty of crimes involving moral turpitdue and thus create a favourable and congenial atmosphere for giving careful consideration to every part of the declaration with a view to secure an adjustment of the points raised in the reports of the several sub-committees of the conference which is essential to the working of a constitution such as is contemplated in the declaration and which has to be finally arrived at in such a manner as will command a wide measure of general assent."

The Thakore of Kerwada will move.

"This Council welcomes the historic, far-sighted and statesmanlike pronouncement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, which is worthy of the highest British tradition and tends to raise the status of India as an equal partner in the British Empire."

—:o:—

ALLEGED TERRORISM OF PICKETS IN BULSAR DIST.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Attempts by picketers to prevent people drinking toddy in the Bulsar Taluka of Surat District having failed, the Congress supporters in that area have adopted violent methods to terrorise the licensees. At Gundlal on the night of the 29th January, some hundred men wearing Gandhi caps came to the booth armed with swords, hatchets, "dharias" and stiiks. They cut down the toddy palm trees, broke all the toddy pots and other utensils and set fire to the booth, assaulted the toddy-booth keeper and his wife, robbed him of currency notes and her of her silver anklets. The party then proceeded to Kirwada and cut down 45 palm trees. The country lisuor shop and house of a licensee at Undach has been burnt down and the licensees of other booths have received warnings that their booths will be burnt, and toddy trees cut down if they do not give up their trade."

RACING REFLECTIONS.

—:o:—

Some Unpleasant Features.

(BY "PILOT")

Thirteen meetings have gone by and it would be well to review the racing as far as it has progressed this season.

The nasty smash-up which involved the popular jockey Barnett, has cast a gloom over racing circles. He has long been recognised as one of our best riders and I can recall several thrilling finishes in which he has excelled. A good judge of pace and a level-headed jockey, Barnett has always commanded the respect of people who go racing and it is tragic that he should have to retire from the profession which he has adorned for so long a period.

CONSISTENT FAILURE OF FAVOURITES.

Perhaps, the principal feature of the racing so far has been the almost consistent failure of favourites. The racing public of Bombay are not lacking in intelligence and many of them can read a race correctly. Then, how is it, that they get a drubbing almost every week? One readily admits that "following the money" is no quick road to a fortune, but things hardly seem to pan out correctly for racegoers on this side and I know of many people who are disgusted with the unequal struggle, and talk of giving up the game.

SOME EXPLANATION WANTED.

Our local Stewards have been fairly active this season, but in no cases have any disqualifications been imposed. Cautions and acceptance of explanations offered have been the order when there have been enquiries into the running of horses. We think that there are other cases in which the Stewards might well have interested themselves. One of these cases, in particular, was most glaring, and, as much public money was involved, at least an enquiry should have been held. Perhaps a satisfactory explanation might have been forthcoming but in the opinion of many people, it would have been a difficult matter for the parties concernd to exonerate themselves.

I do not think there has been a season in which the judging has been the subject of such adverse comment as has been the case this year. Last year there were undoubtedly some "doubtful" decisions, but it was thought that there would be no further occasion to query the "placings" of the judge. In recent week there have been several unpopular decisions. The judging official in most racing countries has to pass a very severe test before he can be given the job and, his chief attribute must be the possession of perfect sight. The slightest tendency to colour blindness is a disqualification and any oculist will readily admit that a fair proportion of humanity suffer from colour blindness to some degree.

In a fairly long career as a racing journalist I have always made it a point never to dispute the decision of the judge, but I must admit there have been several occasions on which I have not seen eye to eye with him.

Prominent jockeys at the half way stage have been A. C. Walker (14), J. Brace (13), Bowley (8), Whiteside (7), Barnett (7) and B. Rosen (6).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BORSAD EXCESSES

(Continued from page 1)

"An insult to an Indian woman is an insult to Mother India."

The processionists peacefully wanted their way through the principal streets of the city and after nearly two hours reached Khatau Makanji's Wadi in Girgaum where they dispersed after singing "Bande Matram" Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was with the procession.

PROTEST AGAINST BORSAD EXCESSES.

—:o:—

WOMEN'S MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a representative public meeting of women of the Bombay Suburban District at Vile Parle on Wednesday evening when Mrs. Lukmani presided. Miss Natarajan, Mrs. Anjaria, Mrs. Tyabji, Mrs. Surajben, Mrs. S. L. Fernandes, Mrs. Ratanben Damania, Mrs. Diwanji and a number of other Ladies addressed the meeting. There was a procession after the meeting.

"This public meeting of the women of the Bombay Suburban District views with feelings of abhormade, and the atrocities perpeance disgust the dastardly attack trated by the Police on peaceful processionists of Borsad on January 21st last—despite the fact that the procession was neither banned nor illegal, and inspite of the presence in the village of the highest officials of the District; and expresses its deepest sorrow that the executive responsible for the maintenance of law and order should have sunk to such a levvel of degradation and inhumanity.

This meeting expresses its deepest admiration for the brave sisters of Borsad who faced with unflinching fortitude the dastardly attack by tipsy policemen let loose on them with lathies. They have by such sufferings vindicated the glorious teachings of Mahatma Gandhiji and brought Swaraj nearer for the whole womanhood of India.

This meeting condemns the Press Communique published by the Director of Information in connection with the Borsad outrage as utterly untrustworthy and challenges the Government to vindicate its honour by clearing the conduct of its own officials before an open and impartial Committee of Inquiry.

Meerut Prisoners And Peace Negotiations

A CONTRADICTION BY BOMBAY LABOUR LEADER.

The statement of Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., concerning the views of the Meerut undertrials on the question of the "Congress agreeing to discuss the peace issue with the Government", must have come as a great surprise to all those who know anything about the Meerut comrades.

Mr. Das's libellous statement would be considered too ridiculous to need contradictions, were it not likely to be used as an instrument in the present general conspiracy to throw confusion in the minds of the masses.

We who have been in close touch with the Meerut comrades are in a position to state definitely that they are unreservedly opposed to any discussion of the peace issue with the Government as contemplated by various elements in the country including the Congress Working Committee.

WHAT MEERUT ACCUSED STAND FOR.

The Meerut comrades stand for full and complete Independence which can be attained only by a ruthless struggle under the leadership of the working class guided by its Marxist vanguard. They stand for a united front of all the anti-imperialist classes in the country to counteract the manoeuvres of imperialism and its native allies.

As regards the question of amnesty, there can be no ground for any "misapprehension" about Mahatma Gandhi's statement. Everyone knows that the Mahatma limited his demand for amnesty to "Satyagrahi" prisoners only. The Congress Working Committee has now widened this into a demand for a general political amnesty. We do not know if this includes the Lahore comrades. In this connection we have to remember that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru demanded only a "fair" trial through an ordinary court instead of a "special tribunal", and refuse to demand unconditional withdrawal of the trial. The fact remains, however, that the present demand for a general political amnesty is put forward "as a condition to start negotiation with the Government on the basis of the Round Table decisions." Much as the Meerut comrades may and must desire to be released immediately, it is, to say the least, gross injustice to them to suggest that they would purchase their release with an offer to participate or assist in the contemplated "peace" negotiations. Everyone who stands for complete independence can only demand unconditional release of all political prisoners.

We are sure that the Meerut comrades will themselves repudiate Mr. Das's statement as soon as they come to know of it, provided they are given the necessary facilities.

Sd. S. V. Deshpande.
Sd. V. B. Purandare
Sd. R. M. Jambhekar.
Sd. Kedar Gupte.
Sd. B. T. Ranadive.
Sd. Philip Antone.
Sd. S. S. Joshi.
Sd. Sadhu Piraj.

London—Finchwhite and Pearce crashed at the Tunis aerodrome. Finchwhite was injured. Pearce was not hurt.—Reuter.

Pretoria—Vickers-Victoria aeroplane which was retained at Boshoek has arrived.—Reuter.

Rugby—Air Ministry has announced that Royal Air Force Cairo to Cape flight arrived at Pretoria on Tuesday.—B. O. W.

STRUCK UNCONCIOUS BY F. C. BALE.

—:o:—

Satyagrahi's Luck.

PICKETING CLASHES AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

Since Friday last local Satyagrahis have had daily clashes with the police on McLeod Road while picketing and obstructing the passage of sales of foreign cloth to the North Western Railway Goods Depot. Yesterday a Makrani worker shouldered a bale of cloth with a view to carrying it into the railway depot as transport was obstructed. The Hindu Satyagrahis lay down on the road obstructing his passage. He tripped over one and the bale of foreign cloth crashed to ground knocking one Satyagrahi down unconscious. The bale struck him on the side of the face and head and he was removed to hospital. Similar scenes of obstruction were witnessed this morning. A strong force of police is protecting cloth bales to the railway station and forming a cordon on roadsides of the road. Four Satyagrahis were arrested at noon.—A. P.

FASHION HITS THE HAIRDRESSER

—:o:—

Longer Locks Mean Shorn Profits

Berlin barbers are in despair. Women are allowing their hair to grow again—the shingle is vanishing—while men have their hair cut but once a month instead of weekly. Also, states an Exchange message, all shaving is done at home.

(By A Special Representative.)

I toured the West-end yesterday to discover whether a similar pessimism existed in London.

It was generally agreed that the economic depression had not so far manifested itself among male customers as it appears to have done in Germany.

Men are having their hair cut as frequently as they ever did, though there is, naturally, a marked decrease in the sale of the more expensive in the sales of rations and implements.

But the women's hairdressers endorse the view that serious unemployment will result if the fashion does not veer back to the shingle—despite the fact that the present-day vogue of "semi-long" hair demands far more curling attention.

"We have had the boom, and we have now got to face the slump," one of them said. "A year ago I kept two fully-qualified assistants. Then, 80 per cent. of the women were shingled. To-day I have to carry on with four apprentices only, for where there were ten shingled heads there is now but one.

"INFERIOR" WORKERS.

"Prices which soared to enormous heights during the boom have had to come down. But our worst difficulty is the heavy competition of cheap, inferior workers.

"In the days when everyone believed that barbers were making fortunes the trade was invaded by an enormous number of half-trained, incompetent people—chiefly girls.

"Some of them are of good social standing, and regard hairdressing as a sort of lucrative hobby. They have a clientele, whose houses they visit, and in these days, when everybody is anxious to economise in small things, their under-cutting is a serious problem. They make things harder for the expert, and lower the standards of the whole profession.

"The next twelve months are going to be months of struggle and hard work for us all; but I do not think that the shingle will vanish entirely, and if it returns to favour as it well may, we shall be able to get along."

The manager of a famous Bond-street establishment, while acknowledging present difficulties, was even more sceptical about the future of long hair.

"If long hair were to come back permanently," he said, "50,000 barbers in England would be unemployed. But I don't think it will.

"Just now it is being allowed to grow, but is not long enough to require a great deal of looking after. But most women who try to grow their hair arrive at the impatient stage within a few months, get discouraged, and have it off once more.

"Many girls of to-day are growing their hair for the first time, and they do not realise the trouble it is. When they do, the shingle will come back."—"Daily Telegraph."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 30.

	Season to-date Bales	This week Bales
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	10,928	138
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,019	73
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,484	31
Of which to Japan	607	24
Of which to China	225	4
Of which to G. B.	820	8
Of which to Germany	1,183	17
Stock at New York	——	227
Stock at U S Ports	——	4,080
Stock at U S Interior towns	——	1,658
World's visible supply	——	10,282
Of which American cotton	——	7,965
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	6,053	223
Receipts at U S Ports	7,378	121
	Season 1929-30 Bales	Week 1929-30 Bales
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	11,831	164
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,059	113
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,961	144
Of which to G. B.	1,000	32
Of which to Germany	1,325	47
Stock at New York	——	95
Stock at U S Ports	——	2,423
Stock at U S Interior towns	——	1,4..3
World's visible supply	——	——
Of which American		
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	7,763	268
Receipts at U S Ports	7,373	115

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

—:o:—

Workers Active At Ajmere.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 4.

Active preparations for the Annual Convention of All-India Railwaymen's Federation and B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers' Conference which are to be held on 7th and 8th March next are being carried on by the Union workers who have specially come down from Bombay. The local branch of the Railway Union is organising meetings in various sections of the workshop. Workers' response has been very encouraging.

CREATING NEW LIFE AMONGST WORKERS.

Mr. T. Shaikh of Girni Kamgar Union and Mr. Dalvi, Hon. Secretary of the Union have been here foor the last three weeks and doing most useful work in creating new life among the workers. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, president of the Union is also the president of the conference. At a general meeting of the Reception Committee held last night the Chairman and other Office-bearers were elected. It is significant that all Office-bearers of the Reception Committee except one, are actual railway workers Mr. Mohmad Yasim of the Loco Shops was elected Chairman.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation will hold the annual convention on the same day. Earnest attempts are going to be made during the seating of the convention to bring about rapproachment between the two divisions of the Trade Union Congress since the unhappy events of 1929 December at Nagpur.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta left for Bombay after addressing two crowded meetings exhorting workers to make the Conference and convention very successful.

ESSENCE OF SWARAJ.

Bread For The Millions.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On their unconditional release, our Congress leaders will, no doubt, now be first engaged in examining the new Constitution offered to India. They are the best judges to decide whether the Constitution is acceptable. Whatever other test they may apply to judge that point, it is hoped that they will not fail to examine the Constitution from the view-point of the teeming millions of this country whose idea of Swaraj is at least to get just enaugh bread for themselves. It would be no consolation to them if a large amount of power is given into the hands of their leaders, if that power is not capable of supplying to these millions their day's meals. The first essential test, therefore, to see whether the new constitution contains that kind of Swaraj is to find out whether it is capable of supplying this need.

It will be acknowledged on all hands that unless the power of fostering and protecting Indian industries is conceded without any barriers, the above test will not be satisfied. If the new constitution can be so improved as to include at least the above concession and is made capable of producing the result mentioned above it will be acceptable to the teeming millions of India to-day. Not otherwise.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
Jan. 26.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS

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(Continued From Page 6.)

the real question is not of explaining away, but of construing the statement of the Prime Minister. Of course, the 'future' Government of India will have that power but future means when? 'Five years hence or ten years hence'? Reading between the lines it seems that the Gold Bullion Standard and the mechanism of maintaining the exchange rate by artificial methods and the location of India's gold reserve (£340 millions) in London are to be continued. No constitution is worth having if it does not enable the Legislature to exercise a full and effective control over its monetary system and policy. It is readily conceded that the Reserve Bank should be entirely free from political influence but this does not mean and cannot mean that the Legislature should have no power to reform the country's monetary system and policy. Under these safeguards and reservations, the control of monetary policy and currency; the question of the ratio and an introduction of a sound monetary system based on gold with the object of mobilising our dormant capital resources for the purposes of economic development; the question of transfering the Standard Reserve from London to India; a reduction of taxation and a diversion of a part of the present expenditure into "beneficent" channels are for all practical purposes to remain outside the control of the Legislature.

SHADOWY PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Some of the nation-building departments such as education, health, sanitation, etc., are within the sphere of the Provinces which will have no additional funds, hence the full provincial autonomy will prove shadowy. There is no radical difference between these safeguards and the provisions in the present Constitution, only the phraseology used is different. The non-votable items and the extraordinary powers of the Governor-General in matters of finance are now expressed by more dignified and disarming words: safeguards, guarantees and reservations.

The Premier further stated "subject to these provisions the Indian Government will have full financial responsibility for methods of raising revenue and for control of expenditure on non-reserved subjects." The Federal Structure Sub-Committee state that with regard to taxation and expenditure not controlled by the Governor-General the Indian Finance Minister would be responsible only to the Legislature. One fails to understand how Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru could comfort himself by the thought: "There is to be no interference with an Indian Finance Minister pursuing his normal duties". But what are his normal duties in this "safeguarded" Constitution? To find out new methods of taxation and raise more taxes if he wants to spend more on "beneficent" services, and to exercise a shadowy control over 20 per cent. of the total expenditure. The sphere of this normal duties is embarassing because the problem before the country to-day is not of how to raise more revenue by additional taxation but how to reduce the burden of taxation.

TRANSITION PERIOD.

Let us not mince the matter. The Legislature under the new constitution with these financial safeguards will be handicapped for want of funds for nation-building purposes. Finance is the very life blood of a Government and control over finance by the Legislature is the 'sine qua non' of a Responsible Government. To me these safeguards are not a matter of details. They go to the very root of India's demand for a new constitution. As the implications of these safeguards are differently interpreted they require a very careful and critical examination before they are accepted or rejected having regard to the nature of the struggle, sufferings, sacrifice and demand of the people. One point must be emphasised; the period for transition must be definitely fixed. Potentially India's position is sound hence it is a question of fixing a definite period for transition and of modifying these safeguards with a view to achieve the objects for which a new constitution is demanded. Let it not be forgotten that the urge behind the national movement is primarily economic and not political.

Agreement Between Britain And Holland

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LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Hague.—The Foreign Minister announced in the Chamber to-day, that an agreement had been reached for reciprocal recognition of British and Dutch certificates of Airworthiness and that the British and Dutch Governments would co-operate in arranging facilities for the new air mail services from Holland to the Dutch East Indies and Australia and to other parts of the Empire. Reuter.

BOMBAY CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & R. T. C,

—:o:—

Record Output Of Work

The Bombay Central Telegraph Office worked under extraordinarily high pressure on 19th January and again a week later having had to deal with nearly 7,00,000 words of Press matter connected with the concluding session of the Round Table Conference and the discussion in the House of Commons on the report of the Conference.

On the 19th January the number of words relating to the plenary session of the Round Table Conference transmitted to all main centres in India totalled about 3,27,000 words, constituting a record, which was surpassed on the 27th January, when besides the verbatim report of the discussion in the House of Commons there was a rush of telegrams concerning Mahatma Gandhi's release bringing the total number of words handled on that day to over 3,48,000.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE

—:o:—

Manchester Society's Suggestion

Manchester (by Mail).

The Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has passed a resolution suggesting that the economic equilibrium of the Empire might be considered with the other important questions that are receiving the attention of the Round Table Conference.

The resolution a copy of which has been sent to the Prime Minister, runs:—

"That His Majesty's Government be acquainted that the Council of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters, having for many years given deep and unbiased study to the economic resources of the British Empire, feel very strongly that the basic conditions of the real producing classes within the Empire are capable of vast improvement is developed on sound principles.

"That being the conviction of the council it would venture to suggest that the Indian Round Table Conference might give consideration to the economic equilibrium of the Empire in its deliberations in order that the valuable resources and developments of all the component parts of the Empire may be put to the most practical and effective use in furthering their material progress in accordance with the advantages derived from their climatic and local conditions, natural characteristics, and acquired qualifications.

"As an example, the council would point out that there is intimate affinity of interests existing between the industrial community of Lancashire and the vast agricultural population of India which could be expanded beneficially to each other's advantage without causing any disturbance in the present power and natural industries of India if they were all allowed to develop along natural tendencies untrammelled by restrictive interventions.

"During the past century Lancashire has acquired an exceptionally high standard of skill in producing all kinds of textiles especially suitable for Indian requirements, and it must be to the mutual good of the peoples of the two countries that this high degree of excellence should not only be preserved, but that every encouragement should be given to further improvement.

"Moreover, the council ventures to express the hope that the co-operative village banking movement in India may be given every encouragement, and in every way possible assisted in extending its widespread practical usefulness and thus increase the returns to the Indian peasantry from the land and thereby raise the whole standard of living and gradually put India on the level of the most advanced countries in material prosperity.

"By such means as these all parts of the Empire would be able to advance whilst rendering each other complementary services and so commence a new era or all-round prosperity."

TOUR OF INDIA ON FOOT.

—:o:—

No Arms: No Money.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Sjt. Durgapada Bhattacharyya of Bhatpara in the 24 pargans, started from home on December 3 on a tour of India on foot. He passed through Calcutta, Midnapore, Cuttack, Puri, Ramoha Chhatrapur, Berhampore and Tuni and is now on his way to Bezwada via Rajamahendry and Ellora. He has already covered about 650 miles. He has neither carried arms for self-protection nor has he taken any money with him. He depends solely upon public charity.—A. P. Special.

VISITOR TO IRAQ.

The inauguration ceremony of the Bassein Paint and Varnish Co., took place lately at Bassein.

The Government of Iraq has reimposed the regulation requiring all passengers from Bombay proceeding to Basra to be in possession of a certificate of inoculation against cholera.

AN ACCIDENT THAT I GOT NOBEL PRIZE

—:o:—

Sinclair Lewis On His Works.

BERLIN, (By Mail).

"Whatever vices America has," said Sinclair Lewis in a radio address "it has also a great friendliness and I find that friendliness here."

Since he wrote "Main Street" and "Babbitt," Mr. Lewis said, America has become both "more sophisticated and more kindly."

European culture, he continued has never been so high.

"There was never a time when we could learn so much from Europe", he said. "By that," he added hastily, "I do not mean Europe could not learn a lot from us."

He was asked what his ambition is now that he has won the Nobel prize.

"The same as any other writer's who is worth his salt," the author retorted, "to write better.

"I have no pride in what I have written. My books have all been disappointments to me. I think it was an accident I got the Nobel prize.

"I am going back to my farm in Vermont and try for once to write a beautiful book."

POWERS DETERMINED TO KILL THEMSELVES

War literature has not affected the world's psychology in the slightest degree in the opinion of Sinclair Lewis, given in a press interview before the microphone.

"Never before have honest books been written about war, yet they have not made the smallest impression," the Nobel Prize winner went on, adding that "America, Russia, Europe and England are bound to be at war again and determined to kill themselves."

Mr. Lewis had shown considerable anxiety to reach this question, which was the seventh and last on a list, requesting his interviewer to skip five and six as be concluded his answer to No. 4.

HIS AMBITION

When the interviewer then asked what attitude Mr. Lewis would take should be write a war book, he replied:

"I think you want to ask what side I would take. As much as I love Europe and as long as I have lived here, should America enter a war, I would certainly be in that. Intellectually I know America is no better than any other country: emotionally I knew she is better than every other country."

Mr. Lewis said his ambition now that he had the Nobel Prize was to write better. He intends to retire to his Vermont farm and write a beautiful book.

After asserting that European civilization was never at a higher point than to-day, that Berlin is one of the four world cities and other centres are merely provincial capitals—that Berlin is delightful because it is so foreign and yet so American, Mr. Lewis concluded in German, expressing appropriate sentiments and explaining the brevity of his German greeting by saying his wife was listening from a hospital and would be distressed at his grammatical mistakes."

Hospitals And Food Depots Improvised.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Rugby.—Further news received from New Zealand, about the havoc of the earthquake shows that temporary hospitals and food depots are organised and where possible shelter for the homeless, many of the most needy refugees being taken on board the "Veronica" and other shipping. The casualties in Hastings, twenty miles from Napier, are believed to be heavy. Gisbourne is also stated to have suffered, but it is believed that no appreciable damage has occurred in districts other than parts of Hawkes Bay. Immediately radio messages from Napier were received aid was rushed to Hawkes Bay area by land, sea and air. The cruisers "Dunedin" and "Diomede", with doctors 'nurses' medical stores and food, left Auckland 375 miles distant, at full speed and will reach Hawkes Bay early to-morrow morning. Commodore Geocrey Blake Officer Commanding New Zealand Squadron is in the "Dunedin."—B. O. W.

—:o:—

Madras.—Seven volunteers are reported to have been injured by a lathi charge, made on picketers on Tuesday afternoon. They are under medical treatment.—A. P.

Midnapore.—The District Magistrate has released the house of Mr. Upendranath Maiti, President of the Midnapore Bar Association excepting the rooms which were in occupation of his sons. The house, with moveables had been notified under the Ordinance and the Police had taken possession of it. Upendranath is now occupying his own house again.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

Bombay Feb. 4.

Garbeta, Johns, Calcutta.
Ahmedi, Gaunmont, Alleppy.
Jalaputra, Courtney, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Fusijama, Sincovich, Trieste.
Sydney Maru, Yano, Bidi Bunder.
Ockenfels, Dieckman, Hamburg.
Nizam, Brewin, Java.
Registan, Stafford, Hull.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.

S S Garbeta:—The M. M. Coy's steamer Garbeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sydney Maru:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Sydney Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bidi Bunder, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Ockenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Ockenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Registan:—The M. M. Coy's steamer Registan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

TUESDAY, February 4.

1 Wildenfels, Karachi, 9-2 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Mantua, London, 7-2, M M and Co.
4 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-2, O S Kaisha.
5 Fusijama, Trieste, 4-2, F T & M J.
7 Lindelfels, Karachi, 8-2, L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Ockenfels, Hamburg, 5-2, L Edwards.
9 City of Salisbury, Calcutta, 7-2, F F Campbell & Co.
11 Capo-di-Monte, Karachi, 4-2, L T & M J.
12 Britannia, Liverpool, 9-2, Graham T Co.
13 Hesione, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams T Co.
14 City of Poona Karachi 11-2 K Nixon and Co.
15 Registan, Hull, 5-2 M M and Co.
16 Karagola, Durban, 11-2, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 8-2, Scindia S N Co.
3 Baroda P Gulf 4-2 M M and Co.
6 Varela Busrah 6-2 M M and Co.
7 Sydney Maru Bedi Bunder 4-2, L Edwards Ltd.
12-13 Nizam, Rangoon 5-2, T Morrison and Co.
15 Pasha Calcutta 8-2 T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C Maur Osio, 5-2 F F Campbell & Co.
Q Alavi N F N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India, 6-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 13-2-21 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Kenya, 10-2-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona, 1-2-31 K N Co.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
Clan Macbryne, 4-2-31 J F Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31, K N Co.
City of Calcutta, 10-2 31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.
Delhi, 14-2-31, G T Co.

FROM OSLO.

Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Oran 27-2-31 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31. F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Campbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia, 10-2-31 M Italiana.

FROM HAMBURG.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange, 19-2-31, L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Comorin, 13-2-31, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Khandalla 14-2-31 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Mantua, 7-2-31, P and O S N Co.
Warfield N F M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Birtannia, 9-2-31, G T Co.
City of Poona, NF, K N Co.
Hesione N F G T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela, 3-2-31, M M & Co.
Barpeta, NF, M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Wildenfels N F L Edward Ltd
Lindelfels N F L Edward Ltd

FOR NEW YORK.

C Salisbury, 7-2-31, F F Campbell Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru NF, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 14-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 11-2-31 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co
Jalapalaka, N F S S N Co.
Ormara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pasha, NF, T M & Co.
Gogra, NF, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Mantua P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Warfield M M and Co

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tunga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia, G T Co.
Hesione, G T Co.
City of Poona, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfel, L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH.

Varela, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pasha, T M & Co.
Gogra, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
Ormara, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Jalapalaka, 3-2-31.
Sydney Maru, 3-2-31.
Talita, 3-2-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

S S Mantua for London:—7 bales animal skin, A Abdulla & Co.; 12 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 14 bales animal skin, H Jeewan; 36 bales animal skin, H Oosman; 1 bale animal skin, M M & Co.; 3 bales animal skin, Mirzaoff Bros.; 24 bales animal skin, H A Amin; 27 bales woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 11 bales woollen carpets, Y G Husein Jadah; 1 bale woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co.; 200 bales hemp; M Nissim; 4,300 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 11 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co.

For Marseilles.—3,000 cwts. groundnutseeds, Birla Bros.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—10 bales wool raw, A T Rassolji; 31 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 30 bales wool raw, C and Smith Ltd.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts. gum olibonum, E Virji & Co.; 100 cwts. turmeric, E Virji & Co

For New York:—399 cwts. gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

S S Registan for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For London:—2,360 cwts. groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.

For Hull:—1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.;

S S Britannia for Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

For Costantinople:—10 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Tamaqusta:—40 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandritta:—30 bales cotton varn, Sassoon J David & Co.; 42 bales cotton yarn, Phoenix Mills Ltd.

For Beyrouth:—14 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co., 8 bales cotton yarn, Phoenix Mills Co.

For Smyrna.—3 bales cotton yarn, Svadeshi Mills Co.

For Piraeus:—19 bales cotton yarn, Svadeshi Mills Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubai; 110 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Gothenburg:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Oporto:—25 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Antwerp:—63 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Salisbury for Philadelphia:—3,100 cwts. myrabollams, Amin & Sons.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

S S Hesione for Dunkirk:—948 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 20 bales wool raw, V T Suren.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.; 90 bales cotton thread waste, V A Sane; 6,000 cwts. groundnut strauss & Co.

For Manchester:—142 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 438 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, B. Makhanlal & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 124 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N. Naghsi & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 470 bales cotton raw, N. Nensey & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 111 bales cotton raw, A Khimjee & Co.

For Shanghai: 2,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—175 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales coton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

S S Jalapalaka, Agents, S. S. N. Co., from Bassein:—17,023 bags rice, 15 bags M. Roots.

From Rangoon:—43,852 bags rice; 100 bags beans; 274 hougs drums; 28 cases batteries; 17 cases lampware.

From Cochin:—10 Hichests tea; 146 bags dry ginger.

S S Baroda, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:—4,136 bags wheat; 52 bales wool.

From Mahommerah:—56 bags skins; 297 bags raisin; 75 bags attari; 106 bags gum; 40 bags reeds; 22 bags almonds.

From Bushire.—33 bags skin; 40 bags jottas assafaoetida; 50 jottas attari; 22 jottas almonds; 100 jottas almond kernals; 237 jottas gum; 45 jottas gum tragacanth.

From Bunder Abbas:—40 bags pistas; 15 bags zira; 15 bags M. roots.

From Muscat:—1,421 bags dates; 51 bags pomagranates.

From Ormara:—50 bundles mats.

From Veraval:—216 bags cotton.

S S Ormara, Agents, M M & Co., from Rangoon:—200 nos. empty drums; 362 bundles T. square; 210 bundles T. planks; 570 bundles T. parts; 32,031 bundles T. scantling; 300 bags lead.

From Moulmein.—439 pces. teak Square; 1,165 pces. teak planks; 903 pcts. teak parts; 6,898 pces. teak scantling.

From Cochin:—49 chests tea; 33 cases rubber sals.

From Panavi:—577 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellichery:—500 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore.—519 bags cocoanuts.

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, February 4

F. B. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 3-2-31	7436000	7415000
Receipts Yesterday 3-2-31	27000	17000
Exports to date 3-2-31	4544000	5049000
Stock at Ports 30-1-31	4080000	2423000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-1-31	1653000	1403000
Stock at Liverpool 30-1-31	1072000	780000
Visible Supply 30-1-31	7965000	6223000
Quantity in Sight 30-1-31	10928000	11831000
Quantity out of Sight 30-1-31	6053000	7738000

100% Cure

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT IMPROVED.

New Scientific

Electric Treatment for

GONORRHOEA Stricture & Venereal Diseases

No Pain No Shocks.

Rapid improvements guaranteed. No case is too chronic to yield to this treatment. Strict privacy Guaranteed.

VAIDYA & Co.

Original Electric Treatment Department, 290, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay. In charge Dr. A. H. VAIDYA, D. Ph., D.E., N.D. (AMERICA) Specialist in Electrotherapy Enclose half anna stamp for medical opinions.

FAKIRI MAGIC CURE.

An infallible cure for defective eyes. Thousands of blinds restored to sight by NETRA-SANJIVAN ANJAN. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Postage free. Trial solicited. NETRA-SANJIVAN OFFICE (K), Bhuleshwar, Bombay 4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, February 4.

Khandeish	5,092 bales
Central India	4,890 bales
Barsi-Nuggar	1,115 bales
Hyderabad-Gaorani	789 bales
Berar	6,938 bales
Central Provinces	1,782 bales
Dhollera	534 bales
Rajputana	295 bales
Sind-Punjab	300 bales
Broach	199 bales
Egyptians	235 bales
Cotton	22,169 bales
Wheat	10,645 cwts
Linseed	183 cwts
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,293 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,793 cwts
Poppyseeds	12 cwts
Groundnuts	19,012 cwts
Castorseeds	6,122 cwts
Rice	3,616 cwts
Myrabollams	2,988 cwts
Cottonseeds	28,440 cwts
Mowraseeds	159 cwts
Gram	3,192 cwts
Joowar	213 cwts
Maize	20 cwts
Barley	3,690 cwts
Bajree	4,228 cwts
Coal	942 tons

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-3-0.

London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-8-9.

Turner and Newall £1-17-6.

Associated Electrical Industries £1-2-0.

Attock Oil £0-18-9.

Associated Portland Cement £1-2-0.

Underground Electric Railways £1-4-0.

Electric Supply Corpn. £2-9-0.

Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £1-0-0.

Beira Railways £0-14-6.

County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-8-9.

Marconi International Marine £1-17-6.

Calender's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-2-6.

General Elec. Ord. £2-5-3.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-12-6.

L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £39-0-0.

International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 11.

Malayalam Plantations £0-14-4-1/2.

British Burma Petroleum: £0-4-6.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate £1-9-4-1/2.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-6-6.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-6-9.

Wm. Cory and Son £2-15-0.

Market rather weaker.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 124,502 tons.

Increase on week 2,137 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 4.

Castorseeds—Delivery May; opening Rs. 29|5; closing Rs. 29|15

Groundnut Seeds—Delivery February: opening Rs. 27|9; highest Rs. 27|13; lowest Rs. 27|8; closing Rs. 27|12.

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, February 4

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 406 per ton

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 97 per ton

Entirely SWADESHI

By using Kerala Soap Institute's Toilet and Washing SOAPS, made entirely by INDIANS under INDIAN Supervision at CALICUT, you can encourage the SWADESHI movement. The Soaps are purest in quality and are in no way inferior to foreign Soaps of the highest grade.

(AFTER USE!) *Sole Agents :—*

P. MUNCHERJI & Co.,

10, Hamam Street, BOMBAY 1.

Pure Swadeshi Cigarettes

Certified by The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and The Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha.

Best in taste and flavour Manufactured by the Bharat Tobacco Company and The Asiatic Tobacco Company

Sole Agents :

Lalubhai Jechand Shah

125, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Can send by Railway Parcel Free Delivery.

WANTED able and honest AGENTS for big centres.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—

M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Blocks for Sale or Hire.

Blocks used in The "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" (Daily and Sunday Editions) are available - - - -

FOR SALE or HIRE

For Particulars write to

The Block Department,

C/o. Manager,—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

FUTURE STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN

:o:

Plea For Wider Franchise

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DISPATCH

A strong plea for recognition of the status of Indian women in the future constitution of India is set forth in a memorandum submitted to the Round Table Conference.

The memorandum is signed by Sir Philip Hartog, Viscountess Astor, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lady Hartog, Lady Layton, Mrs. Corbett Ashbey, Lady Layton, Caton, Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., the Rev. R. M. Gray, Mrs. Eva M. Hubback, Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa, Miss E. Picton-Turbervill, M.P., Miss E. F. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. J. A. Richey and Mrs. J. M. Richey.

The memorandum states that nearly every recent Commission or Committee which has studied social conditions in India has stressed the urgency of women's needs in matters of education, of health and of relief from certain oppressive social customs. The All-India Women's Conference, which more than any other body represents the organised opinion of progressive Indian women, has repeatedly passed resolutions at its annual meeting, showing their deep concern on these subjects.

The Indian women's movement may be relatively small, but its influence extends far beyond its numbers and it may yet justify the prophecy made about it by the Simon Commission, that "the women's movement in India holds the key of progress and the results it may achieve are incalculably great."

SIMLA DISPATCH.

In view of all this, the memorandum states it is a gesture of high but lamentable significance that the sole passage of the Government of India's Dispatch which concerns itself specially with women is devoted to belittling the need for any special measures to make their citizenship more effective. The result can only be to discourage the more ardent spirits among Indian women, many of whom have already joined the Congress Party. Their attitude is represented by one of the most prominent among them. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, late Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, who says in a letter to the Women of India Survey Group:

"The British Government in my opinion and in the opinion of the majority of our public men and women, has not been helping our moral and social progress and has been adopting a policy of utter indifference, neutrality and sometimes direct opposition to all our social reform measures. Hence even we women have come to realise that a foreign Government has no sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people, and can never actively help in mending our defective social system."

There can be no doubt, the memorandum proceeds, that this opinion, whether justified or not, represents a view widely held by Indian reformers, both men and women. "It should be borne in mind when considering the opinion, both of the Central and of the Provincial Governments, in whose eyes technical and administrative difficulties are likely to bulk more largely than in the minds of those brought more closely into contact with the lives of the mass of Indian women.

"We do not ignore the real difficulties caused by the illiteracy of the majority of women. But on the other hand we believe that their enfranchisement would in itself provide the strongest stimulus to the movement for extending women's education. There is strong evidence that hitherto the importance of this has been insufficiently appreciated by the Provincial Governments."

It is obvious, the memorandum states, that where there is a contest for a share in the funds available for education the needs of the unenfranchised are more likely to be overlooked than those of the enfranchised.

SIMON SCHEME.

The memorandum says that the proposal of the Simon Commission appears likely to be the best immediately obtainable, namely, that in addition to whatever property qualification is adopted there should be an alternative educational qualification applicable equally to men and women, further that there should be two special qualifications applying specially to women: (1) being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote, and (2) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified.

It adds: "We think that the proposed educational qualification would be valuable as likely to stimulate the more backward communities to push forward the education of their women, as a way of increasing their communal influence. But no literary qualification would by itself increase the number of women electors rapidly enough to fulfil the object we have already outlined.

"As to the enfranchisement of wives on the husband's qualification, we are not impressed by the objection raised by the Government of the United Provinces, namely, that this would favour unduly the lower castes and those communities where the women do not observe purdah, and are, therefore, more likely to go to the poll. If the proposal gives women an inducement to come out of purdah, this in the eyes of many would be in its favour; but if the difficulty be regarded as serious, it could be met by making special voting arrangements for those in purdah.

THE FRANCHISE.

"In all Governors' Provinces, the Provincial Legislatures have used the power given them under the Government of India Act, 1919, to pass resolutions enfranchising women on the same terms as men. As this provincial franchise carries with it (usually with a higher qualibcation applying alike to men and women) the franchise for the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, which has not yet passed the necessary resolution, is now the only legislative body for which women have not nominally been granted equal electoral rights with men.

"Yet this, though a gesture of high significance, has in effect resulted in giving votes to an almost negligible proportion of women.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

"The reason for the present disappointing proportion" of representation is the property qualification, which excludes nearly all women and the general body of the poor. A few women are enfranchised through the University qualification. As to the numbers actually voting, the Simon Commission's Report says:

'In 1926, when the last Assembly election was held, 22 per cent. of the women with votes in Madras, 12 per cent. in Bombay and the Punjab, 9.6 per cent in Bengal and 4.5 per cent in the United Provinces voted. This is by no means an unpromising beginning in view of the fact that, in many provinces, women are only just emerging from the seclusion which has been their lot for generations.'

Stating that most of the Committees appointed by the Provincial Legislative Councils to co-operate with the Simon Commission assumed that complete adult suffrage is the ultimate goal, the memorandum declares that in view of the consensus of opinion in favour of a wide extension of the women's franchise, the signatories had read with surprise and disappointment the expression of dissent in the Government of India's Dispatch.

RESOLUTIONS.

The signatories of the memorandum made the following recommendations to the Round Table Conference:

(1) We approve the recommendation of the Simon Commission, namely that in addition to whatever property qualification is adopted there should be an alternative educational qualification applicable equally to men and women; further, that there should be two special qualifications applying specially to women.

(1) "being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote, and (2) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified." But, if it is practicable, we should prefer that the age qualification of 21 should apply to wives and widows as well as to other voters.

FREE TO CONTEST SEATS.

(2) We propose that women should be free to contest seats in the general constituencies, subject to the same qualifications as apply to men.

(3) We propose that in addition to any seats thus secured by women, a certain number or proportion of seats (say five per cent., as suggested by the Nair Committee) should be reserved for women in each Provincial Council, at least for a trial period of, say three general elections; that these should be filled in any of the following ways, arranged roughly in the order of preference:

(a) By the Council after its election, through the method of proportional representation. This would ensure that those chosen would be unlikely to disturb the relative strength of political parties or communities.

(b) By the same method as in the preceding paragraph, but out of a panel of names submitted by women's organisations, officially recognised for the purpose, after consultation with the heads of the various parties or groups in the Council.

(c) By election by the ordinary electorates. (This proposal may seem complicated, but does not represent any insuperable difficulty, even assuming the existence of communal electorates for all other members than those in this category. Let us suppose for the sake of example, that the ordinary members in a given province are elected by 65 Hindu electorates and 35 Muslim electorates. For the seats reserved for women, the constituencies would be sub-divided territorially into 5 groups so that 13 Hindu electorates and 7 Muslim electorates voted to fill a single woman's seat. The electors would exercise their votes for the women's reserved seats at the same time and place that they voted for the ordinary candidates. Every elector would be presented at the polling booth with two voting papers, one on which to record his vote for the general constituency, in which the candidates might be men or women, and one on which to record a vote for the special enlarged women's constituency).

(d) By the nomination of the Governor or other head of the Executive Government, out of a panel of names submitted by women's organisations, officially recognised for the purpose, after consultation with the heads of the various parties or groups in the Council. With regard to ensuring the inclusion of women on the central legislative bodies, it is impossible to make detailed recommendations, without knowing what shape these bodies may assume, but we suggest that the same general principles as those outlined above should apply.

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WIND UP THE ROUND TABLE.

:o:

Daily Mail's Tirade

Under the caption "Round Table Mischief," "Daily Mail" writes:—

The India Round Table Conference, after an infinity of talk and discussion, has now completely failed to secure any workable agreement between the Moslems and Hindus for the future democratic government of India. In view of this, the proceedings of the Conference should be wound up before more harm is done.

As it is, the work of undermining British supremacy in the East goes steadily on, and at this present moment a sub-committee is busy making plans for drastic reductions in the number of British officials in India. What Mr. Lloyd George once called the "steel framework" of British authority in that country is to be so weakened that it will collapse at the first strain.

The most ominous fact is that the huge debating society collected in St. James's Palace lives on humbug. Mr. Winston Churchill, who has never been lacking in moral courage, has defied all the mugwumps and earned countless lectures from the superior persons by daring to tell them that "the persistent attempt to avoid stating unpalatable truths and to shirk facing the stern facts of the situation can lead only to strife and suffering." Enormous mischief is being done by encouraging the Indian separatists to put forward demands which cannot be satisfied.

Nearly a year ago, Mr. Premchand, an India who is no mean authority on Indian finance, stated that the Indian extremists' declaration in favour of repudiation and confiscation—feebly met as it had been—had even then "led to a feeling of insecurity such as we have not previously witnessed in India in our time."

Such are the first fruits of the policy of scuttle and fatuous sentimentality. If surrender in India is pushed any farther, a financial crisis is certain. As for the paper safeguards on which our political frothblowers profess to place such reliance, everybody knows what they have proved to be worth in other places.

UNDER CONSIDERATE TREATMENT

:o:

Even Milch Cows Yeild Better

Commenting on the R. T. C., the "Star" writes:—

For a Conservative, Sir Samuel Hoare made a speech on India that was not at all a bad start. A few years ago it would have been considered almost a progressive effort. Sir Samuel, besides being a Tory, is intelligent, so he had far too much sense to say that the scheme for limited responsibility at the centre of Indian Government should be opposed. All he did was to express his doubts about it. They are doubts which many progressives share to some extent, but we realise, as Sir Samuel has realised, that much water has flowed under the bridges of India in recent years. There is a new India in a new world. India is advancing along a one-way street, and even the bulk of Mr. Churchill cannot obstruct its progress. Educated Indians know as much about the struggle for Irish freedom, for instance, as Mr. Churchill does himself. Curiously enough they draw an entirely different moral. Mr. Churchill and his school of thought argue from the fact that reaction had in the long run to give way in Ireland, that we had better make the run as long and difficult as possible in India. Indians argue that since history makes it plain that once a nation is awake and demands freedom effectively and unitedly, freedom it will have, it is best that it should receive freedom early and gracefully. The last-ditch press is dotting the "i's" and crossing the "t's" which Sir Samuel Hoare tactfully left uncompleted. India to them is a milch cow whose yield of trade and dividends can be wrung from her by force. Even milch cows yield better under considerate treatment. But the die-hard press does not recognise this. It has its usefulness, however. It proclaims to India the difficulties against which those who are anxious to give India her due must struggle. It reminds the Indian moderates that we, like them, have our minorities anxious to throw sand into the wheels. It offers a standing advertisement of the terrible position we should now have been in had we found ourselves with a Conservative Government in power.

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NOVEL THEORY ABOUT TRADE SLUMP.

—:o:—

MR. HOBSON ON ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY

Mr. J. A. Hobson, writes in Manchester Guardian:—

The current trade depression, with its simultaneous unemployment of all the factors of production, is deeper, longer, and more extensive than any other upon record But fundamentally in its nature and causation it belongs to the familiar order of cyclical depressions. Special post-war features, war maladjustments, fiscal materialism, monetary disturbances and collapses have been aggravating circumstances. But the root trouble is the failure of markets to expand sufficiently to keep pace with the expansive power of production. In other words, purchasing power is not available to buy the goods which can be produced. There is actual overproduction, excessive stocks of most foods and raw materials and of some manufactured goods, and a much larger potential overproduction measured by the waste of idle productive capacity in land, capital, labour, and business ability. Now some unemployment may reasonably be attributed to misapplication of productive power, and in the post-war confusion a larger allowance for such errors may be made. But such misapplication cannot possibly account for the general excess of productive power throughout the world economic system.

To explain this we must look to some wider general maladjustment Some economists find this insufficient output and a maldistribution of gold and of the monetary supply based on gold. But if trade run smoothly otherwise there is no reason why sound bank credit, the chief form of purchasing power, should not display a sufficient expansive power to keep pace with the work it is called upon to do. Or, if it be true that the expansion of money cannot keep pace with the expansion of goods, and consequently the latter must exchange at a lower price-level, this ought not to cause a stoppage of industry. It is true that falling prices put a larger proportion of purchasing power in the hands of owners of fixed incomes, debenture-holders, landlords, pensioners, and a smaller in the hands of dividend receivers, wage-earners, and profit-makers. But, undeniable as this may seem, it ought not theoretically to cause a failure of power to purchase all that is produced For in the processes of producing whatever goods are produced there is concurrently distributed in "costs of production" (wages, interest, rents, &c.,) the money income, which should suffice to buy the final goods, whether consumption goods or capital goods. If all this money income were applied without delay to buying the consumption goods (spending) or the capital goods (saving) there should be no possibility of overproduction or stoppage. Since every recipient of income presumably desires to spend it on consumption goods or to save it by buying productive goods (investment), why doesn't the process run smoothly and automatically?

THE LAG IN INVESTMENT.

There can be only one explanation of this failure, as Mr. J. M. Keynes and other economists have now come to recognise—viz., a disproportionate amount of productive power put into creating new capital goods (plant, power, raw materials, &c.) as compared with the amount put into producing consumption goods. This disproportion of capital production is the only possible explanation of the lag of investment which is a recognised feature of the beginning of a trade depression. It means that businessmen and financiers recognise that if investors were immediately to purchase the capital goods produced in the expectation of such purchase and were to operate this increased productive power in actual industry, they would create a glut of commodities unsaleable at a price that would cover "costs." So the money saying classes lie for the time being idle bank deposits, or bank loans, or engage in Stock Exchange operations, waiting for a favourable time to purchase through investments the capital goods that constitute real savings.

This lag of investment means not only that plant, materials, &c., already produced in expectation of being bought and utilised as industrial capital stand idle with the labour that was expected to cooperate with it in further production, but that a check and partial stoppage are caused in all the instrumental industries. In cyclical depressions large unemployment usually appears first in the fundamental trades and afterwards spreads throughout the higher manufacturing stages. This is a natural and necessary sequence. For if a serious check, with accompanying unemployment, occurs anywhere in the economic system, the reduction of wages, dividends, and other purchasing power reduces the expenditure on goods in general and so cause unemployment in the trades producing such goods. The producers in these trades first affected, suffering from loss of purchasing power, spread the unemployment farther, until the depression becomes general throughout the economic system. The clearness of this picture is, of course, blurred by the prosperity and growth of a few new or old luxury trades.

But our analysis reverts to the central fact of the failure of "savers" to invest their savings in the purchase of the capital goods destined for such purchase. And the sole ground for this "lag" of investment is seen to be that too much productive power was put into making these capital goods, too little into making consumption goods. For it is overproduction of capital goods, which cannot be utilised because the consumption goods it is their function to produce cannot get a profitable market, that is seen to initiate the depression.

RECURRENT OVERSAVING.

In other words, there is a chronic attempt to oversave income, checked by the disastrous discovery that the goods which represent the oversavings lie for a long time unutilised. Perhaps, instead of speaking of this futile oversaving as chronic, I should call it normally recurrent. For when a trade depression has gone on a long time, cutting very low the incomes of the well-to-do and the "reserves" out of which the bulk of saving is effected, the proportion of saving to spending may be reduced below the level normally required to enlarge the capital fabric so as to make provision for increasing consumption. When this is visible and recognised—that is, when the glut of capital goods has been absorbed—a favourable turn takes place in the fundamental trades, spreading to trade in general by a process the reserve of that which we noted in the beginning of the depression. This favourable turn we are now awaiting. It will come when the disease has run its course. But the disease does not belong to an inevitable economic order. The futile and costly attempt to oversave is due to an irrational and inequitable distribution of income. The lare proportion of the general income represented by rents, high interest, monopoly or quasi-monopoly profits in ordinary times, together with other gains of stronger over weaker bargainers, forms a large unearned, functionless surplus which comes as income to a small class whose standard of living, however, high, leaves a large part of this surplus to accumulate as an investment fund. This fund, as we perceive, is so large that it tends to evoke a productive power of real capital that is excessive, and is, in fact, unable to function productively for any length of time. This "irrational" element, introduced into our economic system, by maldistribution of income, shows itself later on in the irrationally of general unemployment, the inability of consumption to keep pace with productive power.

In earlier times these vicious cycles were of narrower compass and usually of shorter duration. But now the internationalism of trade and finance, the multiplication of centres of modern industrialism, and, above all, the "rationalisation" in new technique and organisation have so enhanced the productive power of capital, that a given unit of it represents a larger portential productively than in pre-war days. A more equal and equitable distribution of wealth throughout the world, which shall increase the spending power of the working masses upon the standardised goods which our system can produce in ever-increasing supplies, is the only remedy for this industrial disease.

The chief difficulty to an acceptance of this diagnosis is the false belief that "saving" is always a virtuous act and canno tb overdone. When we realise that the overwhelming bulk of saving" involves no personally abstinence, and that the proportion of saving to spending as aggregates depends upon the structure and methods of industry on the one hand, the accepted and progressive standards of consumption and growth of population on the other, we shall perceive that at any given an time economically right limit set upon the proportion of its total income which the community as a whole can save and usefully apply to enlarging and improving the capital structure.

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—:o:—

And "Daily Mail" Supports Him

Under the Captior's "Dreams and Illusions" Daily Mail writes:—

DREAMS AND ILLUSIONS.

All who are anxious for the future welfare of India must be alarmed at the dreams and illusions to which the Round Table Conference is more and more abandoning itself. It lives in an atmosphere of verbiage and obscure phrases. And its professed aim is to transplant to Asia the democratic form of Government which it took centuries of experiment for the English people to develop and which is to-day visibly breaking down in its native home.

The people of this country—after the encouragement which in 1929 the Conservatives gave to Lord Irwin and his talk of Dominion status for India—had to look to the Liberal Delegation at the Conference for opposition to such a mistake as the premature grant of independece to India. But this week the Liberal Delegation has virtually surrendered to the Indian Separatists. It has pronounced in favour of an independent Government in India. Certain so-called safeguards are, it is true, to be imposed. Control of the Army and of foreign affairs is to be reserved, though how this is to be done with a democracy enthroned at Delhi passes the imagination.

OUR AUTHORITY IMPERILLED.

This decision on the part of the Liberal Delegation removes the last obstacle in the path of the Indian Separatists. Failing intervention by the House of Lords we may see British authority in India destroyed.

If this supreme act of folly is perpetrated it will be bitterly regretted by the whole nation hereafter. With an independent Indian Government there would be no guarantee of fair treatment for British shipping and trade. There would be no security for the enormous British investments in India. They dream who imagine that Indian revolutionaries and Separatists can be bound by werds and paper formulas.

The mere establishment of an Indian Government under the conditions which are apparently contemplated would lead to the panic selling of all Indian stocks and shares held in this country. They would fall faster and more violently than Australian stocks and shares have done; and it is quite certain that no sane financier would think of lending money to an Administration controlled by the Gandhis and their like.

HINDU DESPOTISM OR INTERNAL WARS.

While most of our statesmen have obstinately shut their eyes to Indian facts, Mr. Churchill has told the people of this country the truth. The truth is that India, as the result of diarchy, is rent with disorder and harassed by sedition. As he has said, "the withdrawal or suspension of British control means either a Hindu despotism supported by an army of European mercenaries, or a renewal of those ferocious internal wars which tortured the Indian masses before the British flag was hoisted at Calcutta."

INDIAN AIR ROUTE

—:o:—

Prospects Of Night Flying

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

East of Gaza, on the India Air Mail route, night flying should be possible before the end of this year. Floodlights for night landings are already in use at most of the stations on that section, and the Indian Government intends to light the route between Karachi and Delhi this year. Intermediate beacons to mark the route are now being standardized by the Air Ministry and will probably be set up during the year. They are needed especially on the desert from Rutbah Wells to Baghdad and thence to Basra.

It was at first thought that these must be acetylene beacons and that they might be affected by sandstorms. The Air Ministry type, it now appears, is a 3-kilowatt electric lamp with a rotating lens. There is still some apprehension lest the wandering tribes, finding these unfamiliar things in the desert, should destroy them on the principle that it is better to smash something whose purpose is not understood. These and other difficulties have hitherto delayed the full lighting of these sections, on which it would be most useful, and Imperial Airways mail machines have been restricted, in their night flying, to early morning starts and late evening landings.

For this purpose Baghdad and Basraa are well equipped. Each aerodrome has a 10-kilowatt floodlight similar to that used at Croydon, which gives an intensive light over a horizontal angle of 180 degrees up to a distance of 600 or 700 yards. The ray, when the floodlight is used for landings, is cut off vertically at an angle of 5 degrees above the horizontal, but the light can also be tilted upwards for service as a rotating location light and can then be seen for many miles. Less powerful lights are now being supplied by Messrs. Chance Brothers for use at Gaza, Rutbah Wells, Bushire, Jask and Gwadar.

These 5-kilowatt lights will, it is believed, be sufficiently powerful in the clear atmosphere of the East, but here is a possibility that at Rutbah Wells and Gwadar the stronger lights will have to be used. In that case Baghdad and Basra will exchange their floodlights with the other two stations. The plan of the Indian Government is to provide flood-lights and other standard aerodrome lighting at Hyderabad, Jodhpur, and Delhi, and Delhi, and to make use of railway stations for marking the intermediate points of the route. Recognition lights will ultimately be placed at 47 stations along the 700-miles route from Karachi to Delhi.

The mails at present take four days to make the journey between Cairo and Karachi. When regular night flying is possible, that time can be halved, and London can be brought within four and a half days of India. The complete lighting of the eastern section of the line has been delayed and is still complicated by uncertainties. It has been believed during the past year that Imperial Airways would have to discontinue using the Shaibah aerodrome, 14 miles from Basra, and make use instead of one of the Basra grounds. It is not certain that a substitute for Gaza will not have to be found. And before the end of this year a new agreement concerning the stations in the Persian Gulf will have to be obtained from the Persian Government. The work of lighting the route is proceeding in spite of difficulties, and an acceleration of the India mail should be possible during the year.

SOVIET FOREIGN. POLICY.

—:o:—

Difficulties In Relation With France.

Dealing with the international situation in his report on the national economic plan for the current year at the third session of the Central Executive Council of the U.S.S.R., M. Molotoff, the new president of the Council of People's Commissaries, said according to the text just published in Moscow and reported by Reuter:—

Our relations with Germany, Turkey, Italy, Great Britain, Japan- Persia, Afghanistan, Austria Greece and the Scandinavian and Baltic States developed in general along normal lines. Particular stress is to be laid on our relations with France. First of all, it is necessary to mention that everything possible seems to have been done on the part of influential French quarters to pile up difficulties for the development of Franco-Soviet trade relations. Too much, has been done for the creation of hostile relations to stop foreign trade between the U.S.S.R. and France. The issue of the decree of October 3 alone speaks for itself. As is known, the example of France in issuing decrees of this sort was followed by some other States, as for instance, Belgium and Rumania. It is rather striking that these measures by the countries mentioned were preceded by a trip made to the capitals of just these very States by the French Minister of Commerce.

On the other hand, it must be emphasised that since the decree of the Soviet Government of October 20, aiming at the safeguarding of our foreign trade against hostile acts, so far no other foreign States have wished to follow the counsels of France as regards the taking of anti-Soviet restrictive measures. Evidently the fact that up to now the States which have adopted special measures against Soviet export in general coincide with the French military and political bloc is no accident. Are more facts required to prove that interested quarters regard the French decree of October 3, issued by the previous Government not otherwise than as one of the preparatory anti-Soviet steps for further and still more aggressive acts against the Soviet Union? It is clear that such steps on the part of the French Government cannot facilitate the development of trade between France and the U.S.S.R., neither can they strengthen normal relations between these two countries.—"Manchester Guardian."

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

No Settlement Lancashire Lock-out.

PRICES STEADY ON ABSENCE OF SELLING

Heavy March Liquidation Anticipated

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

Cotton prices are keeping steady owing to absence of selling otherwise there is very little buying. The textile trade in U. S. A. is showing some improvement but conditions are worsening in Great Britain owing to Indian boycott. Indian cotton futures at Liverpool yesterday declined owing to further fall in the price of silver. There is a large long interest in March option in the New York market which is anticipated to be liquidated any time before the first notice day. New American Cotton crop preparations are said to have advanced although in some parts of the Eastern half of the U. S. A. Cotton Belt weather is unfavourable.

NEW YORK

The New York Cotton futures markets opened quiet at a decline of 1 to 3 points on lower Liverpool quotations. There was marked absence of selling and in the morning session prices fluctuated within a narrow range. In the afternoon there was improved buying influenced by the firmness of Wall-street and trade buying. The range was 12 points and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 10.50 c.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans Cotton futures market again ruled steady to with scattered trade buying. The market closed at a rise of 4 points and spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 10.20 c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

American.—The American futures market opened quiet at a rise of 1 point against an expectation of 3 points improvement on parity with over night New York closing. Although there was some buying in distant deliveries by continental operators, prices kept on sagging as there was scattered speculative selling. The joint meeting between masters and weavers failed to bring out any settlement and they are again meeting on Saturday. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 5.61 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Indian Cotton futures ruled easy on a further decline in silver which carry quotations to a new low level. The market closed at a decline of 2 points with May 4.41 and July 4.50.

Egyptian Cotton Sakel futures were quiet on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Uppers declined 2 points.

In Alexandria market March Sakel declined 42 points at 16.37 and upper Feb. lost 11 points to 11.38.

HEAVY IMPORTS IN INDIA

The present easiness in Sakel Egyptian is due to realization by Operators but earlier estimates of Sakel production have been reduced and we continue to recommend buying July Sakel Egyptian against sales of Americans. state Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. The heavy imports of Egyptian Cotton into India points to further demand in view of Indian Mills taking finer spinnings and prices being competatively cheaper than Americans. German and Japanese Spinners are reported to have contracted Sakel shipments upto 1932 and the Government restriction in production is likely to widen con considerably the parity between Sakel and Americans.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.45 (2-40 p.m.); lowest 10.33 (opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

4-10 p.m.: New York cables:—Scattered new commitments in small volume, offerings light, slight improvement in textiles.

9 p.m.: New York:—Shorts covering and nothing offering.

Liverpool: To-day's joint meeting regarding lock-out resulting no settlement.

Reuter's cable: New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on strength of Wall St and trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 5.63.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 194/- eq. 4.40.

Difference 123 pts. pts. eq. Rs. 54/-.

New York May (Close) 10.69 eq. 5.35.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 194/- eq. 4.40.

Difference 95 pts. eq. Rs. 42/-.

Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close): May 57, Oct. 49 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Friends:—

Liverpool.—Weavers joint meeting to-day reached no settlement yet operatives holding general meeting Saturday.

New York.—Attention being drawn to continued dry weather in the Eastern half of Belt. But crop preparations well advanced generally. Better cloth markets causing moderate quantity of price fixing but market affected more by absence of selling than a demand from buyers. Heavy March liquidation is likely to set in at any time.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 3.

March	10.41 plus .05
May	10.69 plus .06
July	10.92 plus .04
October	11.15 plus .02
December	11.34 plus .02
Middling Spot	10.50 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 3.

March	10.45 plus .04
May	10.70 plus .04
Middling Spot	10.20 plus .04

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 3.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	10.36
May	10.63
July	10.34

New York: Noon Call:—

March	10.37
May	10.63
July	10.88

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 27,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 23,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

	Opening.	Closing.	
February		5.45	—.01
March	5.50	5.50	
April		5.55	—.01
May	5.59	5.60 plus	.01
June		5.65 plus	.01
July		5.70 plus	.01
August		5.73 plus	.01
September		5.76	
October	5.80	5.80	
November		5.84	
December		5.88	
January 1932		5.90	
February 1932		5.94	
Middling Spot		5.61	—.03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.26
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.66
Oomra, Good	3.81
Oomra, Fully Good	3.81
Oomra, Fine	4.01
Bengal, Good	3.36
Bengal, Fully Good	3.51
Bengal, Fine	3.66
Scinde, Fully Good	3.51
Scinde, Fine	3.66
Scinde, Superfine	3.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

March	8.23
May	8.34
July	8.49
September	8.65
October	8.76
November	8.78
January	8.91
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.75

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 3.

Prices advanced on unfavourable weather, higher cash markets and strength of Winnipeg market. The market closed firm as under:

March $79-1/4 up 1/8.
May $82 up 1/2.
July $88 up 1-1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Estimated spot sales 3,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Feb. 3.

May 130 — 2.
July 137 — 3.
Sept. 145 — 3.

STOCKS AND SHARES

:0:

LONG LIQUIDATION WELL ABSORBED.

..... Undertone Healthy. .....

Bombay, February 4.

The share market ruled rather quiet with long liquidation and prices recovered irregular small declines. The offerings were well absorbed and the undertone of the market is healthy as low level is attracting fresh buying. There is a fairly good demand for cloth and prices are tending to higher levels. The firm tone exhibited raw cotton market shows return of confidence and its looks as if further improvement in share values is inevitable. A close study particularly of speculation counters will show that one after another scrip is pushed up. Bombay Burma Tata Hydros and Tata Steel shares ruled quiet. Imperial Bank shares are gradually giving way.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, February 4.

Bombay Dyeing 673,67,70,69
Century 269,67,70,69,70
Colaba 111,10,
Crescent 73
Fazul 362,56,62,61
Indore 342,41,42
Madhowji 28
Nagpur 372,63,66,
New Great 170,72
Pearl 241,35,40
Simplex 73,71
Swadeshi 287,83,85,
Burma 487,81,85,
Hydro 110,9-1,
Tram 120,2-1,
Deff. 280,81
Ord. 29,286,10.6
Bundi 14
Indian 190,91
Katni Ord. 154-6
Alcock 171,66,67

MILLS.

100 Ahm. Advance	295
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	669
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	270
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	366-4
100 Colaba	110
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	73-2
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	361-4
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	126-4
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	342-8
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	142-8
250 Laxmi	960-0
100 Madhowji	28-12
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	172-8
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	128-12
250 Pearl	240
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	71-4
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	285
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	71-8
50-25 Central	14-10
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1105
500-125 Imperial Contr	262-3
100-50 India	86-8
5 Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	191-4
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Df.	555-0
100 Katni	154-8
10 Punjab P.	9-12
10 Punjab	8-12
100 Shahabad	146-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	16-4
200,100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	546-4
1000 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	66
50 Bombay Tram	121-4
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	109-1
1000 Tata Power P.	1050
1000 Tata Power	427-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	805-0
100 Amritsar Pati	118
100 Central Provin.	87-8
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-8
90 Mandra Bhon	66
500 Tapti Valley	672-8

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel IP.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	50-8
30 Tata Steel D	281-4
75 Tata Steel	28-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	167-8
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	178-12
50 Bombay Telephone	42-12
85 Brit . B. Petrol	3
125 Bombay Burma Old	485
50 Bombay Burma New	175
100 Ind. Bleaching	110
15 Scindia	7

WORLD COTTON TEXTILE SITUATION

GREAT BRITAIN'S MILL SITUATION WORSENING

A prominent cotton firm of Bombay received the following cable from New York on Tuesday:

"United States sales cloth and yarn past fortnight probably exceeded production. Mill activity past month tending moderately upward. In Japan, Mill activity likely increase during April. Mill situation France, Great Britain worsening. December-end stocks Indian cotton in India estimated 5,414,000 against 6,131,000 last season. Spinners show tendency change from American to Foreign growths."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

March 4-2-1/4 plus 3/4d.
May 4-2-3/4 plus 5/8d.
July 4-4-1/4 plus 3/4d.

A message from Havana says that a Presidential decree was enforced yesterday limiting sugar production for the year to 3,122,000 Spanish tons. The reduction is 33 per cent compared with 1930. Exports to the United States have been limited to 2,577,000 tons and other countries to 395,000 tons".—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, Feb. 3.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 20-1/4 Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins. Average grade, 40's per lb. 34-3/4 Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 50-1/2 Cents. (New Orleans Spot 10.20).

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

B. Aires, Feb. 3.

March 10.70 up 2.
April 10.75 up 7.

LIVREPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	Season to-date Bales	This week Bales
Total Imports	1,300	34
East Indian Imports	151	7
Total Exports	55	3
East Indian Exports	18	2
Total Forwarded	989	39
East Indian Forwarded	133	7
Total Stock	——	1,072
East Indian Stock	——	76
Total Sales	——	18,450
East Indian Sales	——	1

	Corresponding Season 1929-30 Bales	Week 1929-30 Bales
Total Imports	1,700	57
East Indian Imports	139	9
Total Exports	54	1
East Indian Exports	15	Nil
Total Forwarded	1,494	60
East Indian Forwarded	121	9
Total Stock	——	986
East Indian Stock	——	52
Total Sales	——	21,290
East Indian Sales	——	1

N. B.—All figures are in thousands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, February 4

Bar Gold Spot	..	21	5 0
Maha delivery	..	21	5 6
Fagan delivery	..	21	6 6
National Bank	..	21	15 6
Bar Silver Spot	..	39	4 0
Maha delivery	..	38	15 0
Fagan delivery	..	37	14 0
Fagan Telimandi	..	37	12 0

Tone:—Weak.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, February 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62|10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-10.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95|10

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100|3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/8

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates:—17th February settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62|9-0 5 per cent. 1515-55 Rs. 100/6/0.

Tone of Market:—Easy, more sellers.

Tone of Silver Uncertain but later was dull with America sellers. China sold. Average of buyers. business was done at 1/6 under quoted rates. To-day fall largely contributed to India selling.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, February 4.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 21/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

:0:

Bombay, February 4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Wheat May	..	4 1	6
Linseed May	..	6 12	0
Castorseed	..	6 9	0
Cottonseed	..	2 3	0
Groundnuts	..	5 7	0
Teelseed	..	8 10	0
Rapeseed	..	4 12	0
Mawraseed	..	5 6	0
Myrabolams	..	21 0	0
Poppyseed	..	11 10	0

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL

LAST TWO DAYS: AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

MAJESTIC IN ITS PANORAMA OF WAR—GLORIOUS IN ITS HUMAN TOUCH—

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME—
Special Matinee for School Children TO-DAY at 3-30 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

ROYAL Opera House,

DAILY RUNNING
Four Shows.
at 5, 7, 9, 11 p. m.

RAJESHWARI
RAJESHWARI

Featuring Mr. RAJA SANDOW, Miss LEELA and MAHALAXMI in resplendent Roles.

Best Story, Fine Photography, delicious direction.

Bombay Cotton

:0:

Impressive Buying

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened better than expected at Rs. 135/- for Broach A.-M. delivery and prices declined to Rs. 194/4 on scattered profit taking. At this level there was impressive buying from all quarters which in the absence of offerings hardened prices to Rs. 196/8. Liverpool opened as expected at a rise of 2 points.

The market remained strong and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 197|4
Broach J.-A. 204|4
Oomra Mar. 162|4
Oomra May 164|8
Bengal Mar. 146|6
Bengal May 149|8

:0:

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

February 132-00 — 0.50
May 123-60 — 0.50
August 122-60 — 1.30

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, February 4.

33	Phoenix mill Baramati	153
32	Do.	148
143	Narshi Nagshi Jamner	153
114	Volkart Bros. Nagar	155-1/2
53	Do. Khamgaon	163-1/2
93	Arjan Khimji Manabudar	174
200	Breul and Co. Sendhurni	156
100	M. Vaghji Nandgaon	157
114	Bombay & Co. Nandgaon	149
250	Aboobakar & Co. Dhamangaon	168-1/2
100	S. J. David Khandwa	165-1/2

:0:

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 4.

Broach	..	200|205
Oomra		
Bengal	..	151|155
Mathia	..	147|156
Khandeish	..	149|160
Akola Khamgaon	..	158|166
Nagpur Wardha	..	167|177
Barsi Pandharpur	..	157|162
Jalna Aurangabad	..	151|162
Khandwa Sanavad	..	163|167
Indore	..	163|164
Ujjain	..	188|195

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1931.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

6 CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

—:o:—

Cr. L. A, Act At Guntur

(From A Correspondent).

GUNTUR, Feb. 4.

Messers. Seshayya, Sixth President, and Subramanyam, Secretary District Congress Committee, were arrested yesterday, while distributing pamplets contanling a notice to local cloth merchants that foreign cloth picke'ing would begin at Guntur from the 11th instant.

Six Congressmen were sentenced yesterday to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

BENGAL GOVT'S APPEAL DISMISSED

—:o:—

Calcutta High Court Upholds Order Of Acquittal

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Justices Lostwilliams and S. K. Ghose dismissed an appeal, preferred by the Government of Bengal, against an order of Mr. B. K. Basu, Sessions Judge of Burdwan, acquitting Annada Prosad Saha Chaudhuri and Khudiram Modak of an offence under Section 117 I. P. C. Following the prohibitory order issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Katwa (Burdwan) forbidding any meeting or delivery of speeches the two accused were arrested with a view to proceedings being taken against them under Section 107 C. R. P. C. And while they were being taken from Katwa to Burdwan, they it was alleged, delivered speeches from the railway train to the people assembled on the platform. On this they were charged with instigating the public to defy an order of an injunction promulgated by the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Mr. S. P. Ghosh the Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the Sessions Judge acquitted them holding that the exact words used by the accused should have been forthcoming. Without calling upon the defence to reply. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and agreed with the view of the Sessions Judge.—A. P. Special.

CONGRSS ACTIVITIES IN BENGAL

—:o:—

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Third Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan sentenced to-day Sjt. Ramgopal Ojha to one month's simle imprisonment under the Press Act for distributing leaflets in Hindi in connection with the hartal on January 27. The other accused Sjt. Jabbarmal Paruk was released on executing a bond for 100 rupees to be of good behaviour for six months. The same Magistrate sentenced Sjts. Deoraj Khanna and Jumna Jha to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each or in defaut four months' simple imprisonment in connection with picketing.

7 PERSONS ARRESTED

Muzaffarpur.— Seven persons were arrested on a charge of erasing census numbers from houses in the town.—A. P. Special.

100 Arrested Persons Released

—:o:—

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

In pursuance of the recent Government proclamation, over 100 out of 500 persons who were arrested have been released. About 200 who had been sent up for trial under various sections of the Indian Penal Code will, it is understood, be tried together by the Special Tribunal.

According to provisional arrangements, the Burma Rifles will be withdrawn from Tharrawaddy after a fortnight, and their place taken by a Company of the Punjabis.

The military police have recently been strengthened and are guarding the locality.—A. P.

Funeral Procession Of Bengali Student

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO FATAL ACCIDENT ON SEN GUPTA'S ARRIVAL.

CALCUTTTA, Febry. 3.

Immediately after the meeting of the students at the University was over, Sjt. Sen Gupta with his wife drove straight to Howrah Town Hall to see the remains of Debendranath Chatterjee, a student who died as a result of injuries sustained at the Howrah Station. The body of the deceased was taken to the Town Hall from the Hospital at the request of Sjt. Sen Gupta and crowds of people including hundreds of students paid tributes to the deceased and the body was then taken in a procession to Shibpur burning ghat by the students and the brother of the deceased and the last rites were performed with due solemnity.—A. P. Special.

Full Details.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The student, who was fatally injured at Howrah station yesterday on the occasion of the arrival of Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, was Sjt. Debendranath Chakravarti, belonging to the second year class of the City College. He was an inhabitant of Jessore district. First aid was given on the platform by Dr. K. G. Bhattacharyya, corporation councillor, Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguli and others, who had gone there to receive Sjt. Sen Gupta. Sjt. Chakravarti regretted that he was unable to see Sjt. Sen Gupta for which he had come to the station.

In the afternoon when prior to the operation at Howrah General Hospital, the attending surgeon sought his permission to do it, the student replied "I understand my end is drawing nigh. But it does not matter. My only regret is that I could not see Sjt. Sen Gupta". His condition was immediately communicated to Sjt. Sen Gupta, who drove to the hospital with Mrs. Sen Gupta within few minutes, but before the arrived the young man had expired. The body was thereafter taken to Howrah Town Hall, where Mr. and Mrs. Sen Gupta, Barada Prsanno Pain, chairman Howrah Municipality and other leaders were present. The bier was profusely decorated and wreaths were placed on it. The cremation took place at Shibpore burning ghat, where in addition to the leaders a large number of the members of the All-Bengal Students' Association were present.—A. P. Special.

VICIOUS ATMOSPHERE IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

—:o:—

SJT. SEN GUPTA ON STUDENTS' PART IN POLITICS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta was the principal speaker at an annual meeting of All-Bengal Students' Association, held on the lawn of the University grounds this evening.

In the course of his speech Sjt. Sen Gupta said that before coming to the University, he received a message over the phone from the Vice-Chancellor, asking him to remember the rules and the regulations of the University, which prohibited discussion of current politics inside the University buildings.

VICIOUS ATMOSPHERE

Sjt. Sen Gupta felt that the very atmosphere of the University life in India was vicious. On the one side he found the whole student community pulsating with new life and on the other the University authorities standing against such expansion of the students' new career.

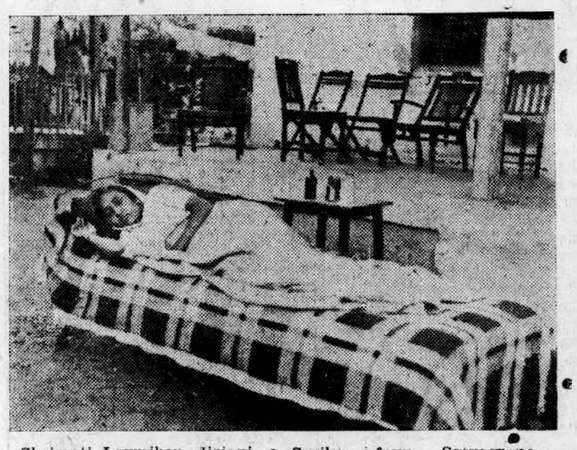
CAMBRIDGE LIFE

Sjt. Sen Gupta referred to his student life in Cambridge and said how important political and economic questions involving the British nation were discussed with the students and how the English Universities prepared the future statesmen of the country by allowing the students to dabble in politics. The students he added, might not take interest in anything but they could not remain silent over politics.

ABSOLUTELY INADEQUATE

He next referred to the meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Allahabad and said nothing would happen so long the Congress did not feel that the step it was asked to take was on solid and safe ground. The Premier's speech, he said on the face of it was absolutely inadequate, and that was the view of the whole Working Committee.—A. P. Special.

BRAVE WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS OF BORSAD



Shrimati Laxmiben Jirjani, a Sevika from Satyagrana Ashram, Sabarmati, was severely beaten, while defending the National flag. She is confined to bed at Bhadran.

A group of the brave women of Ras, who defended the National flag under a shower of lathi blows.

AMNESTY PROPOSAL

—:o:—

"Should Extend To Meerut Prisoners"

"NEW STATESMAN'S" DEMAND

LONDON, Feb. 2.

"The New Statesman" says the Commons debate is a striking sign of advance on Conservative opinion and congratulates Mr. Baldwin on his courage and good sense. Diehards can still make ugly noises and cause some trouble but, whatever the difficulties ahead, no British party can now be so dishonourable or foolish as to go back on the decisions of the Round-Table Conference.

Regarding further amnesty the journal says the Government are not likely to be backward (if the Mahatma and his friends only behave sensibly), but the amnesty should extend to the Meerut prisoners whose protracted detention without trial it strongly condemns.—"Hindu" Cable.

Reforms That Fall Short Of India's Demands

LONDON, Febry. 3.

The Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of India League to-day unanimously adopted a long resolution on the motion of Mr. Peter Freeman, M.P., seconded by Mr. Marley, M. P., welcoming the Government's declaration that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed on the Legislatures, but expressing the opinion that this view should be considered complete in itself apart from any constitutional structure contemplated by the Round Table Conference.

The resolution, while not opposing the Federation, considers that making responsibility conditional on the establishment of the Federal Legislature falls short of India's demands and the Government's pledges; and adds that as regards both safeguards and the future structure of the constitution, India must have the right of self-determination.—Reuter.

LORD WILLINGDON TO BE EARL?

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Lord Willingdon will be created Earl before he takes up his post at Delhi, according to the "News Chronicle" which understands that the honour will be announced to-day.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN ENGINE ROOM OF X-1

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6 Persons Injured

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Six persons have been injured, mostly sustaining burns, in an explosion in the engine room of X-1, Britain's biggest submarine, while carrying out trials in Thames Estuary. One engine was partially wrecked and she returned to Chatham on one engine.

CAUSE OF DISASTER UNKNOWN.

The authorities at Chatham Dockyard state that X-1 was only doing her engine-trials on surface. The cause of the explosion is still unknown. It was possibly due to compressed air, which was prepared in the engine room for torpedo propulsion. Twelve persons have been injured, two seriously.—Reuter.

Mr. Benn On Reaching Of Agreement

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LONDON, Febry. 3.

The sense of his personal loss now that most of his Round Table Conference friends had left for India was expressed by Mr. Wedgwood Benn speaking at an 'At-Home' given by the Anglo-Indian community in London in honour of Colonel Gidney. Mr. Benn stressed the determination of all delegates to do their utmost to reach an agreement for the good of India, and congratulated Col. Gidney on his success in championing the claims of the Anglo-Indian community for which Col. Gidney was thanked on behalf of the community by Mr. Dick, an ex-Member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 7.)

tion to meet a man who believes in the most absurd superstitions. India has none worse not even the worship of the sacred cow and the Juggernant. India has child marriage and there were several thousand children married in New York City this year.

"India has a caste system and so has the United States. An untouchable in India is not allowed to associate with a Brahman—and a Negro in the United States is not allowed to associate with a white man. In both cases it is ignorant prejudice, not law that causes the cruel division—and the one is as bad as the other.

"Granted that England has built railroads and made other improvements in India. Granted that there has been some improvement in sanitation. Granted that England has protected Indians from the savage Northern tribes. Is that any reason why succeeding generations of Englishmen should loll in leisure on money drawn from India, while millions of Indians live on one meal, a handful of rice, or grain, a day? Is it any reason why India should not be granted Dominion status and given an opportunity to work out her own salvation? Is it any reason why Gandhi and his followers should be imprisoned? Is it any reason why thousands of peaceful Indian believers in freedom should be brutally treated?"

Sjt. M. V. Patel of Vasna (Borsad Taluka) who died as an under-trial political prisoner at Bhadran on 27th January due to heart-failure. A big procession was taken out in honour of the deceased.

MAHATMAJI'S MARCH TO DANDI

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Fourth Biggest News Event Of The World In 1930

In his letter to "Hindu" Dr. Suddindra Bose quotes the following Press Comments of America on Mahatma Gandhi's campaign.

Of the ten biggest news events of the year 1930, according to Kent Cooper, manager of the Associated Press of the United States. Mahatma Gandhi is one. In an article in the "American" magazine published to-day, Mr. Cooper selects Mr. Gandhi as the fourth most important news of the year. "The civil disobedience revolt of of Mahatma Gandhi in India is No. 4", he writes. "A little crooked-legged man with small eyes, long nose, ears standing at right angles, and peculiar shaped skull, the idol of millions, a leader who is not domineering, saintly in character, Gandhi preaches resistance without violence. For us in the West, that is a contradiction in terms. Amazing spectacle! Millions in revolt and signifying their determination to resist by fallen arms." If the realization of human brotherhood were the main test of selecting the biggest news events of the year, there is no doubt that Mahatmaji would be the first rather than the fourth event on the list.

The most casual readings of the American newspapers shows how seriously the American publicists, pro-Indian or pro-English, are regarding the present Indian situation. They hold that the boycott is nothing to be sneezed at, or to be treated as a minor detail. The Des Moines "Register", one of the most important newspapers of the Mississippi Valley, remarks: "The boycott of Gandhi is proving more effective than violent revolt, for Britain knows what to do with revolt, but just at this time of depression in world trade does not know what to do with the refusal of the Indians to buy English-made goods. But by far the larger part of the trouble comes from the fact that one-fifth of the population of the globe is governed by a much smaller group of people at a distance of 6,000 miles, and that the Indian leaders have learned European methods and are looking to a time of self-determination."

The speeches at the London Round Table Conference on India have apparently amazed the world and shocked Great Britain. Most of the American commentators are, however, agreed that the outstanding figure at the conference in London is Mahatma Gandhi. Echoing the sentiments of many Americans, says the "Unity" magazine of Chicago:

"It may be well to recognize, that behind the delegates to the round table, speaking with their tongues, threatening with their voices, is Gandhi thousands of miles away in his prison cell. Does anyone imagine that this conference would ever have been held had it not been for the Mahatma? And does not everyone know that the delegates, from Maharajas to Untouchable, hold the attention of Britain and the world because in them and through them are Gandhi and his silent millions? Let there be no mistake! It is the imprisoned spinner who holds in his hands the destiny of India."

The latest attack of Winston Churchill upon the Round Table Conference on India has evoked many comments in America.

The New York "Evening Post" in commenting on the performance of this diehard Tory observed: "Fortunately his attack on the Indian Conference and the propaganda against any relinquishment of England's control over India which is being issued by his Indian Empire Society are not likely to influence the course of the negotiations now under way. Outside of a small group of Tories it is generally realised that the Indian problem can be met only by a policy of generosity even though opinions may radically differ as to how far such generosity should go."

DISARMED, YET ARMED.

H. N. Brailsford, the distinguished English writer and editor has presented this week in a series of five articles observations he has made in a careful study of conditions in India. These articles, which are all copyrighted by North American Newspaper Alliance have appeared simultaneously in scores of leading papers and are characterised by their moderation, vividness and obvious accuracy.

Mr. Brailsford speaks of police ruthlessness and unprovoked beatings, which are earning for the authorities "bad reputation." He also points out that it is unlawful under the present regime of repression to question the conduct of the police. At the same time he testifies to the remarkable extent of non-violence. "Until the other day" says the English journalist, "the official world in India believed that the silent millions of the villages were loyal and contented. The truth was that they regarded government as a necessary evil like the cobra, which they will propitiate with milk."

H. N. Brailsford whose word as an eye-witness can hardly be doubted declares to have found the entire population of some regions united to tax-resistance. The bureaucracy seems to be fighting against a baffling campaign of resistance by an all but unanimous peasantry which uses no violence, but can exert the most formidable kind, of social pressure. Throughout Gujerat, the passive resistance appears to have enlisted virtually the whole population. "In towns and villages alike every man save a few Mahomedans wears Gandhi cap." The masses throughout the villages idolise Mahama Gandhi, even though for mere loyalty to the great man they may be punished severely. "The law has on its side the tremendous weapon of distraint. It can ruin a peasant with distraint. If Indian officials and police are not content with this expedient the reinforce it with brutality." The moral power of the present movement, according to Brailsford, lies in the readiness of the people to suffer.

INDIAN CASTE NO OBSTACLE.

The labour movement in the United States is not as strong as it is in England. Its chief organ "The Milwaukee Leader", has been however, unwavering in its demand for self-government for India. Time and again it has asserted that whatever shortcomings the Indian people may have constitute no valid reason for maintaining English hold in India. The "Leader" contrasting some of the American social evils with those of India says in a recent editorial.

"Certainly there is much superstition in India but is there no superstition in England and America? You would not have to walk more than a block in any direc-

(Continued in column 4.)

NO GENERAL ELECTION NOW

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Labour & Tories Bent On Staving It Off

"MAC" ON IMPROVINC ECONOMIC SITUATION

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. MacDonald, addressing the Parliamentary Labour Party, said that Government had decided that their duty was to continue to do their best to improve the economic situation and not to throw the country into a general election unless circumstances compelled that course. It is believed in the lobby that not merely Government but even Liberal leaders are convinced that a general election now will mean return of the Conservatives and that both are determined to do their utmost to stave off a general election.—Reuter.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL

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TORIES' MOTION OF REJECTION LOST

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Supporting the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill officially styled the Representation of People Bill, Mr. MacDonald declared that the measure had upset calculations of the Conservatives who wanted an repetition of 1924 when a minority of electors gave the Conservatives a majority of over 200 seats. He said that unlike proportional representation, the present Bill aimed at securing majorities, not at securing representation of the minority.

(Sir Samuel Hoare moving rejection of the measure yesterday on behalf of the Conservatives had argued that far from protecting the minorities, the Bill could be used to destroy the minorities.)

(Later).—The House of Commons by 295 votes to 230 passed the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill.—Reuter.

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